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ABSTRACT

This report provides information on factors that are associated with children's progress through elementary school and high school. Children's rates of advancement through school were measured by comparing the grade attended in 1976 with the typical grades attended by children at each age. The grade in which most children of a given age were enrolled was called the modal grade. Children's relative progress through school was measured by whether they were at or below the modal grades for their age. The factors related to school progression investigated in this report were sex, race, Spanish origin, language ability, region of residence, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, poverty status, and educational level of family head. Analysis of survey data showed a decline between 1950 and 1976 in the proportion of persons five to 17 years old who were below the modal grades for their age. When compared with the total population, significantly higher proportions enrolled below the modal grade were found for youth who were black or of Spanish origin and living (1) in families maintained by an adult who had not completed high school; (2) in poor families in metropolitan, central cities, or nonmetropolitan areas of the South; or (3) in households in which the usual language was not English. The bulk of the document contains tables of data which illustrate these trends. (Author/AV)

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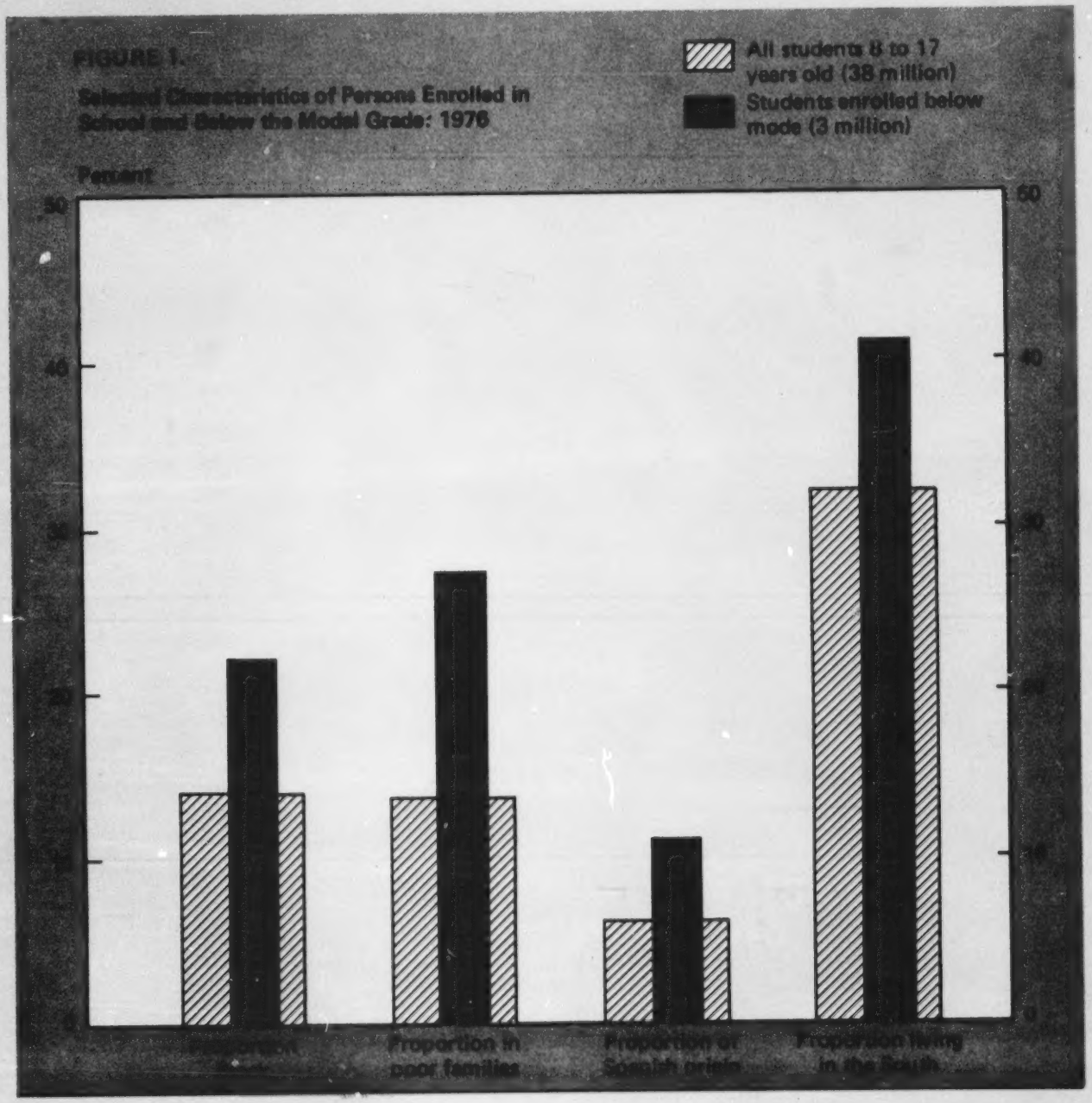
Population Characteristics

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Series P-20, No. 337
Issued April 1979

Relative Progress of Children in School: 1976



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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 337
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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

–	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B	Base less than 75,000.
NA	Not available.
. . .	Not applicable.

Relative Progress of Children in School: 1976

This report presents an analysis of data on school enrollment from the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) which was conducted during the spring of 1976. A central purpose of this survey was to obtain data needed to fulfill a legislative requirement for State estimates of the number of children 5 to 17 years old in families below the poverty level. This report provides information on numerous factors, including poverty, that are associated with children's progress through elementary school and high school. Rates of advancement through school for children in the compulsory school attendance ages (as defined by State law) are measured by comparing the grade attended in 1976 with the typical or normal grades attended by children at each age. The grade or grades in which most children of a given age were enrolled was called the modal grade. Children's relative progress through school was measured by whether they were at or below the modal grades for their age.[1] The factors related to school progression investigated in this report are sex, race, Spanish origin, language ability, region of residence, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, poverty status, and education of one of the parents or other person maintaining the family.

At each age between 8 and 17 years old, a significant number of children were found to be enrolled below the modal grade for their age. Enrollment below the mode in school could be due either to late entry into school or to falling behind after school entry. Folger and Nam hypothesized that the age ranges of compulsory school attendance which are set by each State might be significantly related to late entry into school. As a result of this, those children too young to be covered by compulsory attendance laws in their State would have more "room for variation in enrollment rates among population classes. . . " than those who for reasons of age were already covered.[2] Analysis of 1970 census data for the four States which had set a higher age of compulsory school entry (8 years old rather than 6 or 7 years old), however, reveals that these States did not have lower enrollment rates for 6-year-olds than the country as a whole, by sex, race, and Spanish heritage.[3] With nearly universal enrollment by 7 years of age, late entry into school appears not to be a major factor in persons falling below the modal grades of enrollment in 1976. Thus, the principal reason for falling behind is having to repeat a grade because of failure to meet minimum academic requirements for passing that grade.

Changes Between 1950 and 1976 in Enrollment Below the Modal Grades

Between 1950 and 1976, the modal grades of enrollment for each year of age have remained constant. That is, in the spring of 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1976, an 8-year-old, for example, was most likely to have been enrolled in the second or the third grade and a 17-year-old was most likely to have been enrolled in the 11th or the 12th grade. Changes have occurred, however, in the distribution of persons at the modal grades and below the modal grades for their age. In 1950, about 16 percent of all 10-year-olds were enrolled 1 or more years below the mode and about 26 percent of all 15-year-olds were below the mode for their age. By 1976, these proportions had declined to only 6 percent of all 10-year-olds and about 10 percent of all 15-year-olds (figure 2). This decline approximates the lowest range of proportions that Folger and Nam had predicted for the occurrence of enrollment below the mode.[4] The greatest declines in

[1] As in recent decennial censuses conducted in April, two consecutive grades were representative of the mode for each age in the SIE. The occurrence of bimodal grades of enrollment in the spring is due to the minimum age requirements set by State laws which determine the lowest age at which a child may be admitted to the first grade in the fall of a school year. Almost all States require that a minimum age of 6 years be attained on or before a prescribed cutoff date (always between September 1 and February 1) in order for the child to enter the first grade. Children who had their sixth birthday after the cutoff date may not enter school until the following year. Since the survey from which the data come was conducted in the spring, many children would have had their next birthday between the cutoff date in their State and the time of the survey. The spring date of the SIE and the definition of mode as two consecutive grades for each age resulted in smaller estimates of the proportion of persons enrolled below the mode than those found in the October CPS. For example, for 15-year-olds in October 1975, the modal grade was the 10th grade and 24 percent were enrolled in a grade below the mode. But for 15-year-olds in the spring of 1976, the modal grades were the 9th and 10th grades, and 10 percent were enrolled in a grade below the mode (table B-3). See the section on definitions for a comparison of October 1975 Current Population Survey data with spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education data.

[2] John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam, Education of the American Population. (A 1960 Census Monograph) U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967, p. 36.

[3] Enrollment Rates of 6-Year-Olds in 1970 in the United States and in the Four States which Had Set 8 Years Old as the Age of Compulsory School Entry:

State	White		Black		Spanish	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	89.6	89.9	85.2	85.5	86.4	86.4
Arizona	89.2	88.0	88.6	90.7	86.5	84.8
Oklahoma	87.6	89.8	87.4	87.6	84.7	84.0
Pennsylvania	92.1	93.3	92.1	93.7	83.1	89.2
Washington	94.0	93.7	93.6	94.2	90.3	91.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 197, and State reports, table 146. A table on compulsory attendance ages for all States is included in appendix B-1.

[4] Folger and Nam. op. cit. "It seems unlikely that grade retardation in the American school system will be reduced much below 5 to 10 percent. . ." pp. 9 and 10.

enrollment below the mode for the total population occurred between 1950 and 1960, but further noteworthy decreases occurred between 1960 and 1970, whereas only slight decreases occurred between 1970 and 1976.

Children begin to fall below the modal grade for their age in the first grade, inasmuch as 4 percent of 8-year-olds were still in the first grade in 1976 (table A-1). Children 5, 6, and 7 years old are included in the totals but, by definition, children cannot be enrolled below the mode until they attain 8 years of age. Thus, the proportion of persons enrolled below the mode would be higher if only 8- to 17-year-olds were included (table A). However, the proportion of persons enrolled below the mode tended to increase with age until about 15 years of age. The amount of increase between 8 and 15 years old was much greater in 1950 than in 1976. For example, the range between the lowest and highest proportions enrolled below the mode by age was 19 percentage points in 1950 and 6 percentage points in 1976.

The highest proportion of persons enrolled below the mode was at 15 years of age in 1950; the proportion enrolled below the mode was lower for the 16- and 17-year-olds because many of those who were behind in school had dropped out of school at age 16. In 1950, 91 percent of all 15-year-olds were in school. Of these students, 26 percent were enrolled below the mode for their age. At the same time, only 68 percent of all 17-year-olds were enrolled in school, but a smaller proportion, 22 percent, was below the mode. By 1976, 98 percent of all 15-year-olds were enrolled in school, of whom 10 percent were below the mode; and 91 percent of all 17-year-olds were still enrolled in school, of whom 11 percent were below the mode. In summary, in 1976, more persons stayed in school until they had completed high school as shown by the higher enrollment rates of 17-year-olds and the lower proportion of persons enrolled below the mode than in 1950. Factors which may have affected both the enrollment of persons and whether their enrollment is below the mode for their age may be found within the school and also in the labor market. For example, many schools have probably adopted increasingly easier requirements for promotion from grade to grade. Moreover, in 1950, there was more demand for unskilled labor so that less schooling was required to become employed. To get some jobs as laborers or craftworkers, little educational background was required and most skills could be learned on the job. In 1976, a tighter job market existed, and some authorities claimed that high educational requirements were set to act as a screening device for employment, unnecessarily, but real.[5] Also during the 1950-76 period, there were great changes in the technology used in industry which required greater technical abilities from workers. Thus, with higher skill requirements and a tighter job market, students may also be more motivated to complete the credentials necessary for obtaining a job in the current market.

Declines in enrollment below the mode between 1950 and 1976 for Black children were greater than for the general population (figure 3). In 1950, 37 percent of 10-year-old Black children were below the mode for their age and 53 percent of Black 15-year-olds were below the mode.[6] In 1976, only 7 percent of all 10-year-old Black children were below the mode, and about 15 percent of all Black 15-year-olds were below the mode. Thus, for Black 10-year-olds the rate of enrollment below the mode was 5 times as great in 1950 as it was in 1976, and for 15-year-olds, it was 3 1/2 times as great. The proportion of persons 17 years old who were enrolled in school increased from about 56 percent in 1950 to 89 percent in 1976. The increase in the proportion of

[5] Ivar Berg. **Education and Jobs: The Great Training Robbery.** Boston: Beacon Press, 1971. p. 10.

[6] The figures for 1950 and 1960 in the tables and in the text are for the population of all races other than White, but those for 1970 and 1976 are for the Black population.

Table A. All Persons 5 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in School and Enrolled Below the Mode: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and enrollment status	Total persons	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
Total persons, 5 to 17 years.....	49,211	41,293	7,038	3,251
Percent enrolled.....	95.6	95.7	95.2	93.9
Percent of enrolled below mode.....	6.4	5.7	10.2	11.0
Persons, 5 to 13 years.....	32,800	27,434	4,750	2,295
Percent enrolled.....	95.5	95.5	95.4	94.7
Percent of enrolled below mode.....	4.6	4.1	7.1	6.4
Persons, 8 to 13 years.....	22,368	18,746	3,217	1,502
Percent enrolled.....	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.5
Percent of enrolled below mode.....	6.2	5.6	9.6	9.0
Persons, 14 to 17 years.....	16,410	13,859	2,288	956
Percent enrolled.....	95.1	96.1	94.8	92.1
Percent of enrolled below mode.....	10.1	8.9	16.6	22.6

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

FIGURE 2.

All Persons 8 to 17 Years Old Enrolled Below the Mode, by Age: 1950 to 1976

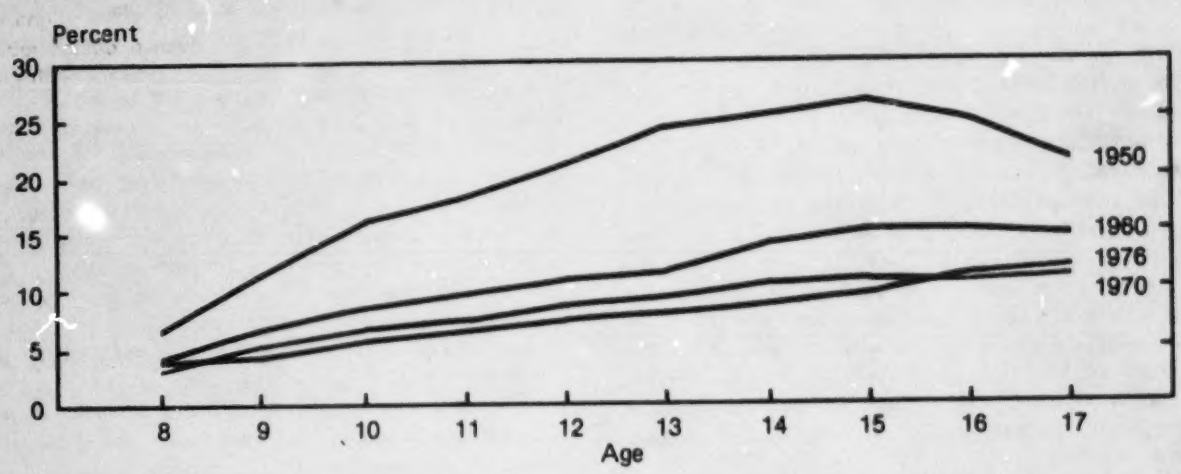
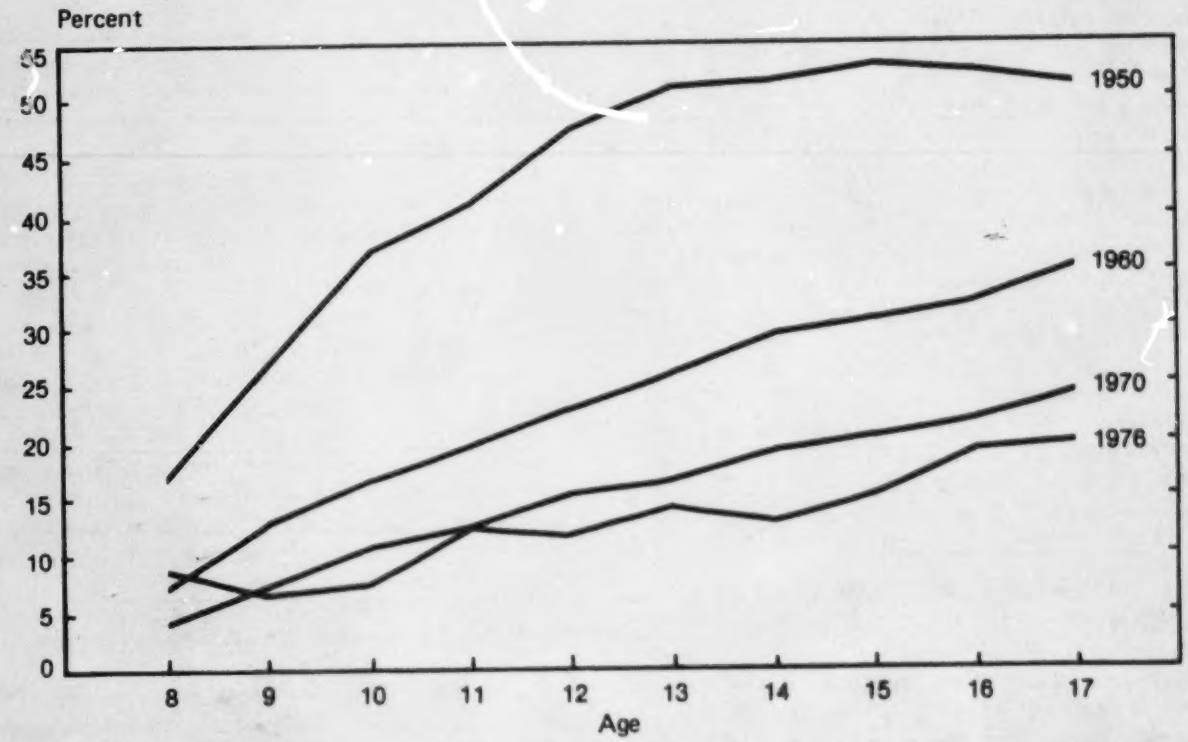


FIGURE 3.

Black Persons 8 to 17 Years Old Enrolled Below the Mode, by Age: 1950 to 1976



Blacks enrolled in school during this period was parallel to that of the general population and must have been due, at least in part, to the greater emphasis placed upon the high school diploma both in the schools and in society as well as in the job market. Also important during this period was the passage of legislation designed to increase the educational and employment opportunities for persons of minority races. Among the consequences of this legislation have evidently been the significant improvement in school enrollment and the lower dropout rates for Black persons.

The declines in enrollment below the mode for the Black population have been substantial. However, comparison with the total population reveals that significant differences between the Black population and the total population remain. In 1950, the proportion of Black 15-year-olds enrolled below the mode was twice that of the total population; more than one-half of enrolled Black 15-year-olds were enrolled in a grade below the mode for their age compared with slightly more than one-fourth of the total enrolled 15-year-olds. In 1976, the proportion of Black 15-year-olds who were below the mode was 1 1/2 times that of the total enrolled 15-year-olds; about 15 percent of all Black 15-year-olds and about 10 percent of the total 15-year-olds were below the modal grade of enrollment.

Although school enrollment rates of males and females 5 to 17 years old were similar for each age group between 1950 and 1976, a higher proportion of males than females were enrolled below the mode for their age (figure 4). In 1950, at 10 years of age, 20 percent of males were enrolled below the mode compared with 13 percent for females. The differences between the proportion of boys and that of girls who were below the modal grade of enrollment increased with age. At 15 years of age, the proportion of males enrolled below the mode was about 31 percent in 1950 while that for females was 21 percent. Thus, the male rate of enrollment below the mode was about 1 1/2 times that for females at both of the ages cited. During the 1950-76 period, males and females both registered great declines in percent enrolled below the mode. Even so, in 1976 there was some evidence that females still had lower rates of enrollment below the mode than males; about 11 percent of males and about 8 percent of females were below the mode at 15 years of age.

The gradual decline between 1950 and 1976 in the proportions of males and females who were enrolled below the mode resulted, in part, in a decline in the absolute amount of difference between the progress of males and females through school. Also contributing to this decline in absolute difference may have been changes in the motivating forces outside the school such as growing sexual equality and associated changes in expectations of society toward young persons without regard to their sex.

Background Factors Associated With Progress Through School in 1976

Although the proportion of persons who were behind in their progress through school has declined greatly between 1950 and 1976, still, in 1976, significantly higher rates of enrollment below the mode existed for some population subgroups compared with the total population. For example in 1976, persons of Spanish origin had significantly higher proportions enrolled below the mode than the total population. The educational attainment of adult family members and family income also were related to children's enrollment below the mode.

Among those 5 to 13 years old, White children were less likely than either Black children or those of Spanish origin to be enrolled below the mode (table A). However in 1976, only children in the 14- to 17-year age group showed significant differences by race and Spanish origin in the proportion enrolled below the mode; about 9 percent of White children were behind in school, while 17 percent of Black children and 23 percent of Spanish-origin children were below the normal grades for their ages. Most likely, a higher proportion of Spanish-origin children of high school age than of elementary school age had spent the first several years of their lives outside the continental United States.

It appears, then, that Spanish-origin children, especially at older ages, are at a significant disadvantage in their progress through school. A factor contributing to their relative lack of progress through school may obviously be that many children of Spanish origin have difficulty following English-language school instruction. Information was gathered in the Survey of Income and Education about language spoken at home or in other places and about the ability of persons to speak and understand English to help partially answer questions concerning language ability and progress in school.

About 1.2 million children 8 to 17 years old, or about 3 percent of all persons in that age group in the United States, were in households in which the principal household language was Spanish. Among these children, the proportion of those in school who were below the modal grade for their age was 20 percent. In the total population, the proportion enrolled below the mode among those 8 to 17 years old was about 8 percent (table B). These children who principally speak Spanish at home must face significant problems in coping with the generally English-language school systems and thus would be more likely to fall behind in school. For example, if the children have problems with their homework, they may not be able to obtain assistance from parents or other household members who may not have received education in English-language schools.

About 8 percent of children 8 to 17 years old whose principal household language was Spanish also reported that they had difficulty speaking or understanding English (about 97,000 children). Only about three-fourths of these children were enrolled in school, and among the enrolled children, about 42 percent were below the modal grade for their age. In the total population, about 98 percent of 8- to 17-year-olds were enrolled in school in 1976. Difficulties as a result of problems in speaking and understanding English may be a cause of these children falling behind in school and for their higher discontinuation rate, although other characteristics of families who speak Spanish at home not accounted for in this analysis may also have an effect.

The educational attainment of the child's parent or other person maintaining the family was also significantly related to children's progress through school (table C). Among 5- to 13-year-old children, 8 percent were behind in school if

FIGURE 4.

All Persons 8 to 17 Years Old Enrolled Below the Mode, by Age and Sex: 1950 and 1976

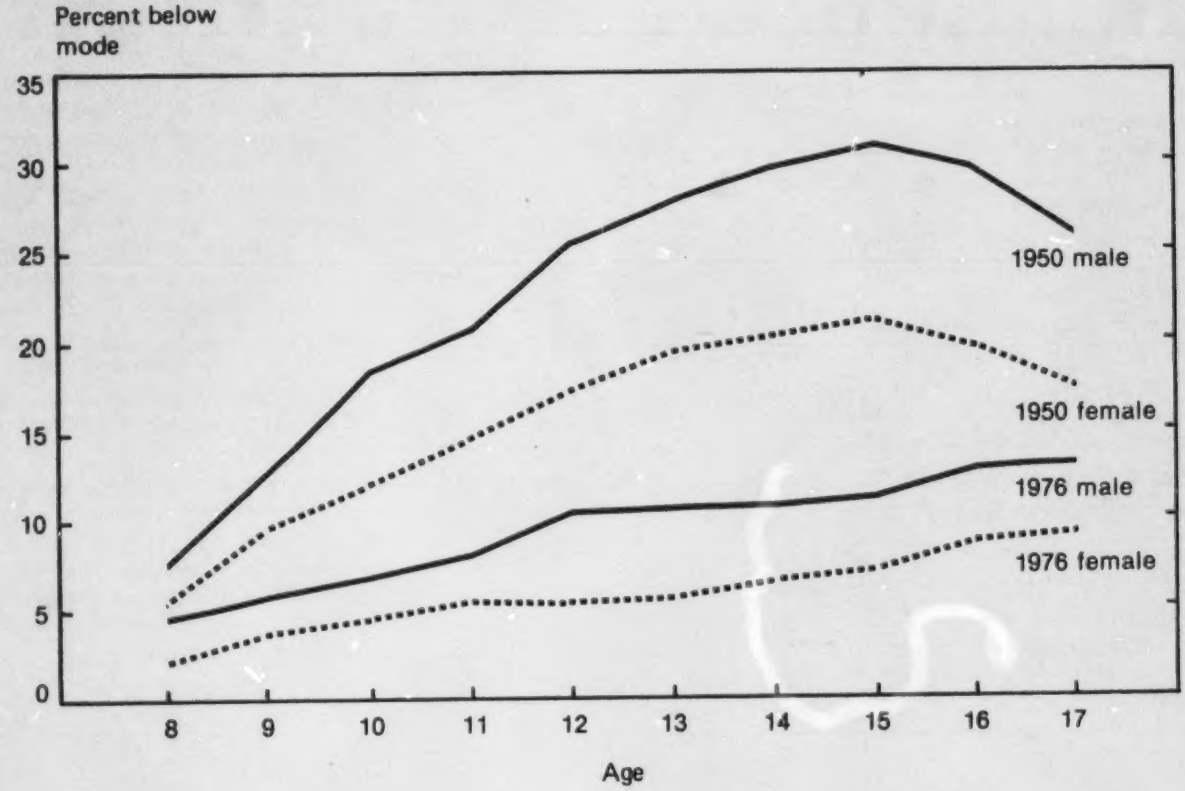


Table B. All Persons 8 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in School and Enrolled Below the Mode, by Household Language and English Ability: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Enrollment status	Total persons	English household language	Spanish household language	
			Total	Persons who reported difficulty with English
Persons 8 to 17 years	39,159	35,908	1,186	97
Number enrolled	38,253	35,227	1,115	71
Percent enrolled	97.7	98.1	94.0	73.2
Number enrolled below the mode	3,004	2,587	217	30
Percent of enrolled who are below the mode	7.9	7.3	19.5	42.3

this adult family member had not completed high school, whereas only about 2 percent were behind if this adult had completed 1 or more years of college. Among 14- to 17-year-old children, the differences in enrollment were even greater. Among those children whose family was maintained by a person who had not completed high school, about 17 percent were behind the mode for their age, but only about 5 percent were behind among the children whose family was maintained by a person who had completed 1 or more years of college.

The level of education received by adult family members also seems to be associated with differences between the progress of White and Black children and between the progress of children of Spanish origin and of those in the total population. Among 5- to 13-year-olds, comparisons of persons whose parent had equivalent educational attainment levels do not reveal significant differences between Black children and White children or between the Spanish origin children and the total population. The differences between White and Black 14- to 17-year-olds and between persons of Spanish origin and the total population in that age group are significant but smaller when the educational attainment of the persons maintaining the family is similar. Among those 14 to 17 years old in families in which this adult member had not completed high school, 15 percent of White persons, 20 percent of Black persons, and 26 percent of Spanish-origin persons were enrolled below the mode in school. If the person maintaining the family had completed 1 or more years of college, about 5 percent of White children, 8 percent of Black children, and 14 percent of children of Spanish origin were below the mode in school.

Progress through school also varied among children in different economic situations. A relatively high proportion of children who were living in families that were below the poverty level were behind in school. This greater incidence of enrollment below the mode is found among Whites, Blacks, and persons of Spanish origin (table C and table 5). About 4 percent of White 5- to 13-year-olds who lived in families above the poverty level were enrolled below the mode, whereas 9 percent of those in families below the poverty level were below the mode for their age. Children of Spanish origin who were in poor families were also about three times as likely to be below the mode as were Spanish-origin children whose families were not poor. For Black children, there was some

Table C. All Persons 5 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in School and Enrolled Below the Mode, by Family Characteristics, Race and Spanish Origin: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age of child and years of school completed by adult maintaining the family	White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	Total	Family below poverty level	Total	Family below poverty level	Total	Family below poverty level
PERSONS 5 TO 13 YEARS OLD						
Total number of persons in school....	26,195	2,918	4,533	1,758	2,173	691
Less than 12 years.....	7,403	1,728	2,589	1,277	1,401	577
12 years.....	9,593	862	1,307	400	458	90
College, 1 year or more.....	9,199	327	637	81	314	24
Percent below modal grade.....	4.1	9.3	7.1	8.7	6.4	12.1
Less than 12 years.....	8.0	12.7	9.6	10.1	8.8	13.8
12 years.....	3.3	5.1	4.3	5.4	1.8	4.0
College, 1 year or more.....	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	(B)
PERSONS 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD						
Total number of persons in school....	13,322	1,019	2,169	752	880	233
Less than 12 years.....	4,256	650	1,386	592	613	193
12 years.....	4,749	266	517	125	159	31
College, 1 year or more.....	4,316	103	267	36	109	8
Percent below modal grade.....	8.9	19.7	16.6	22.6	22.5	27.2
Less than 12 years.....	15.0	22.8	20.4	24.3	25.7	27.0
12 years.....	7.2	17.8	10.9	15.1	16.1	(B)
College, 1 year or more.....	4.6	4.9	7.7	(B)	13.8	(B)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

evidence of a difference in modal enrollment between those in poor families and in families which were not poor; about 9 percent of Black children in poor families and about 6 percent from non-poor families were below the modal grade for their age.

Poverty status had a strong relationship to progress through school for White and Black children at older ages. For those children in poor families, about 20 percent of White children and about 23 percent of Black children were enrolled below the mode in school. Among children from non-poor families, about 8 percent of White children and about 13 percent of Black children were behind in school. Due to the limited number of persons of Spanish origin that was included in the sample chosen for the Survey of Income and Education, it cannot be determined whether the poverty status of a Spanish-origin child's family is significantly related to his or her progress through school.

If the adult maintaining the family had not completed high school, the proportion of 5- to 17-year-olds enrolled below the mode was significantly larger for those in poor families than for all persons of that age. However, when the parent had completed 1 or more years of college, no significant difference remained in rates of enrollment below the mode between all persons and those living in poverty.

Type and Region of Residence in Relation to Progress Through School

The place where persons live also is related to their progression through school. Enrollment below modal grade was analyzed according to student residence in one of three "residence types": central city within a metropolitan area, metropolitan area outside a central city (suburban area), and nonmetropolitan area (figure 5). Persons living in central cities or in nonmetropolitan areas were more likely to be enrolled below the mode than persons living in suburban areas. Persons living in metropolitan areas but outside central cities had the smallest proportions enrolled below the mode; about 4 percent of the 5- to 13-year-olds and about 8 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds were enrolled below the mode in these suburban areas (table D).

Residence as a factor related to progression through school would seem to be a result primarily of the usual socioeconomic characteristics of persons living in these areas. Nonmetropolitan areas and central cities may have poorer or older school facilities and may offer less access to well-funded public libraries and other learning facilities. Metropolitan areas outside central cities may have better funding, newer schools, and teachers capable of obtaining high salaries than either the central cities or nonmetropolitan areas. Moreover, suburban areas generally have more highly educated populations and higher per capita income. Thus, persons living in these surroundings are more likely to be in families with higher incomes and to be exposed to cultural influences resulting from a higher educational level of the parents. Suburban children whose family income was lower or whose parents had lower educational attainments may still be exposed to influences from their neighborhoods as well as within their schools that would affect their attitudes toward school and their motivation in doing their schoolwork.

Table D. Percent of Persons 5 to 17 Years Old Enrolled Below the Mode, by Type and Region of Residence: 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Type and region of residence	Percent enrolled below modal grade	
	5 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old
TYPE OF RESIDENCE		
Metropolitan areas.....	4.1	9.0
Central cities.....	4.8	11.4
Outside central cities.	3.6	7.6
Nonmetropolitan areas....	5.8	12.1
REGION OF RESIDENCE		
South.....	5.8	13.2
Metropolitan areas.....	5.2	12.1
Nonmetropolitan areas..	6.5	14.5
North and West.....	4.0	8.5
Metropolitan areas.....	3.7	7.8
Nonmetropolitan areas..	5.3	10.3

Differences in the proportion of persons who are enrolled below the mode also appear between persons residing in different regions of the United States (figure 6). The main regional disparity in rates of enrollment below the mode is that between the South, on the one hand, and the North and West, on the other, data from the Survey of Income and Education revealed no significant differences between the proportion of persons enrolled below the mode in three of the regions—Northeast, North Central, and West. For these three regions, about 4 percent of persons 5 to 13 years old and about 9 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds were enrolled below the mode. Persons in the South were significantly more likely to be enrolled below the mode; about 6 percent of the 5- to 13-year-olds and about 13 percent of the 14- to 17-year-olds were below the mode. Part of these differences may be due to type of residence in these regions. The South has the largest proportion of nonmetropolitan population of the four regions; the other three regions are more heavily metropolitan in character. However, other interregional differences, such as variations in racial composition may also contribute to these differences in enrollment; in 1976, about 14 percent of the total U.S. population 5 to 17 years old was Black, but about 24 percent of the population of the South was Black, according to table 4.

Conclusion

This report analyzed data collected by the Survey of Income and Education in 1976 on school enrollment of the population. Specifically, progress through school was described over time and for different population subgroups. The importance of progress through school at the elementary and secondary school ages is that it may be an early indicator

FIGURE 5.

All Persons Enrolled Below the Mode, by Age and Type of Residence: 1976

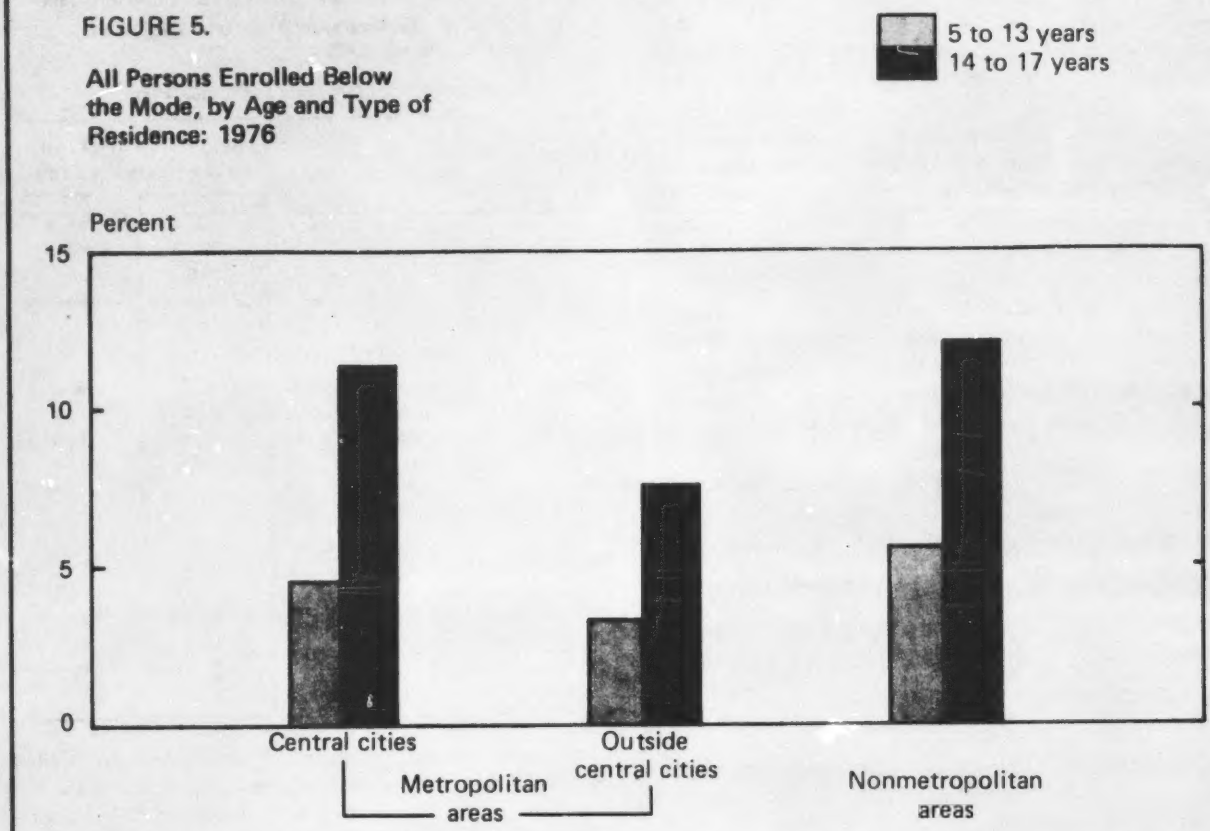
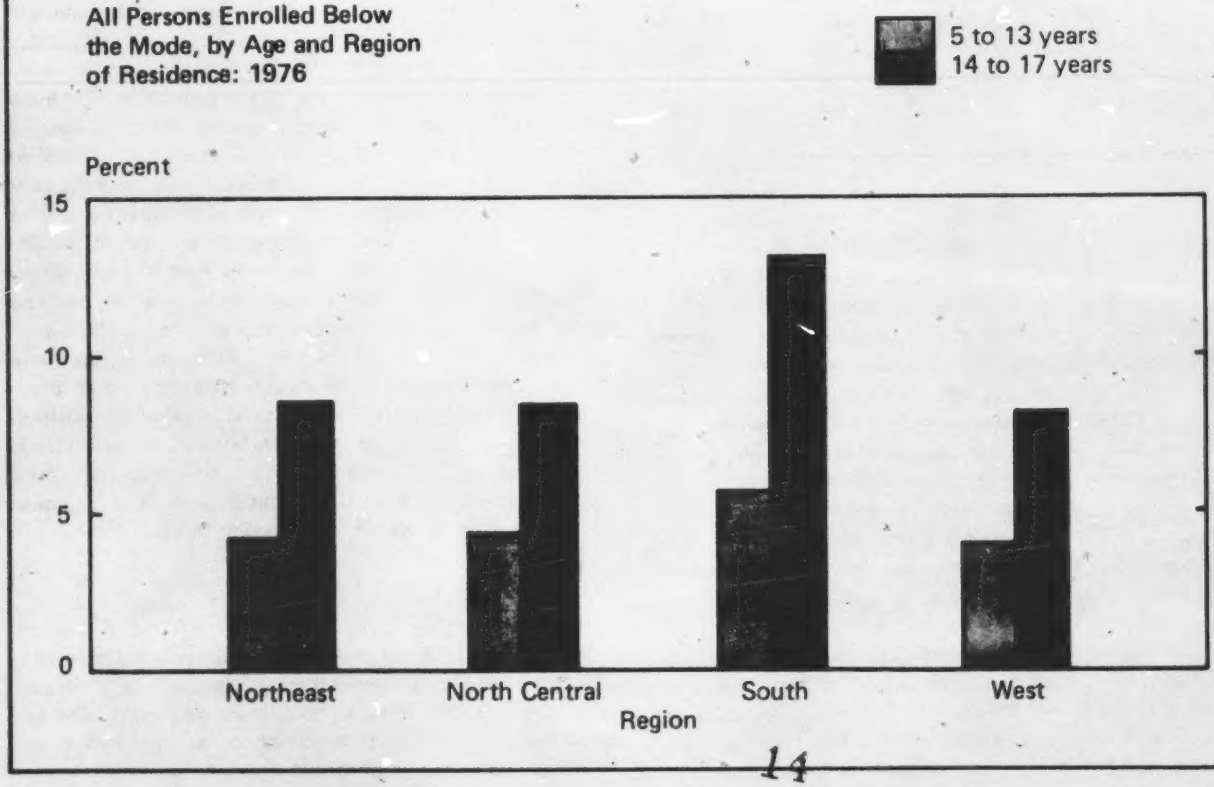


FIGURE 6.

All Persons Enrolled Below the Mode, by Age and Region of Residence: 1976



of the future educational attainment prospects of the birth cohort. It was found that great declines have occurred between 1950 and 1976 in the proportion of persons 5 to 17 years old who were below the normal, or modal, grades for their age. Significant differences between subgroups of the population (as defined by such interrelated variables as race, Spanish origin, parent's educational attainment, poverty status of the family, language usage, and residence) were found with respect to the proportion enrolled below the modal grade for their age (figure 1). When compared with the total population, significantly higher proportions enrolled below the modal grade were found for school-age youth who were Black, or of Spanish origin, living in families maintained by an adult who had not completed high school, living in poor families in metropolitan, central cities, or nonmetropolitan areas, in the South, or living in households in which the usual language was not English. These differences among youth in 1976 are likely to be followed by relatively low completed educational levels at adulthood for persons with those characteristics.

NOTE

In the past the Census Bureau has designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for each member of the household (or family). However, the trend toward recognition of equal status and roles for adult family members makes the term "head" less relevant in the analysis of household and family data. As a result, the Bureau is currently developing new techniques for the enumeration and presentation of data which will eliminate the concept "head." Although the data in this report are based on this concept, methodology for future Census Bureau reports will reflect a gradual movement away from this traditional practice.

Table 1. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 5 to 17 Years Old, by Race and Spanish Origin and Poverty Status in 1975

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and enrollment status	Related children								Related children below poverty level in 1975			
	Total		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
Number of children	25,122	24,089	21,144	20,148	3,528	3,509	1,662	1,589	7,132	4,257	2,657	989
5 years	1,810	1,730	1,506	1,433	260	256	146	140	606	380	203	89
6 years	1,766	1,712	1,479	1,424	255	254	125	137	566	340	209	89
7 years	1,738	1,674	1,455	1,390	250	257	127	119	555	350	194	82
8 years	1,704	1,643	1,431	1,371	236	236	117	98	553	342	194	78
9 years	1,760	1,703	1,478	1,421	251	247	121	105	514	309	191	67
10 years	1,852	1,818	1,562	1,510	254	269	142	140	592	363	206	96
11 years	1,987	1,878	1,651	1,566	306	283	124	123	569	333	222	68
12 years	2,003	1,950	1,692	1,629	275	288	140	127	602	380	201	84
13 years	2,084	1,986	1,757	1,678	294	278	127	138	582	332	236	80
14 years	2,143	2,025	1,811	1,724	300	270	126	122	568	342	212	81
15 years	2,128	2,074	1,808	1,733	279	303	114	126	525	300	202	70
16 years	2,097	2,034	1,791	1,695	271	313	139	101	471	258	201	51
17 years	2,049	1,861	1,724	1,573	296	255	114	114	428	227	185	54
Number enrolled	24,022	23,040	20,251	19,275	3,353	3,348	1,571	1,484	6,658	3,936	2,510	923
5 years	1,185	1,113	976	910	174	171	98	84	346	206	123	56
6 years	1,704	1,643	1,431	1,366	243	244	122	134	527	314	196	85
7 years	1,725	1,660	1,455	1,383	249	252	125	118	551	347	193	81
8 years	1,699	1,640	1,428	1,369	235	235	117	98	551	341	194	78
9 years	1,750	1,700	1,469	1,421	249	244	120	105	514	309	191	67
10 years	1,846	1,816	1,556	1,507	253	269	141	140	591	362	206	96
11 years	1,981	1,873	1,647	1,564	305	280	124	123	566	332	219	68
12 years	1,996	1,939	1,686	1,619	274	287	139	125	598	377	201	82
13 years	2,077	1,973	1,751	1,668	293	274	126	136	578	329	235	78
14 years	2,111	1,999	1,788	1,704	291	264	125	118	558	336	207	78
15 years	2,095	2,024	1,780	1,691	275	295	110	117	504	284	197	65
16 years	2,004	1,956	1,717	1,630	253	301	131	92	423	223	188	44
17 years	1,869	1,704	1,567	1,444	259	232	93	94	351	176	160	45
Percent enrolled	95.6	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.0	95.4	94.5	93.4	93.4	92.5	94.5	93.3
5 years	65.5	64.3	64.8	63.5	66.9	66.8	67.1	60.0	57.1	54.2	60.6	62.9
6 years	96.5	96.0	96.8	95.9	95.3	96.1	97.6	97.8	93.1	92.4	93.8	95.5
7 years	99.3	99.2	100.0	99.5	99.6	98.1	98.4	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.5	98.8
8 years	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0
9 years	99.4	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)
10 years	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
11 years	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.7	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.7	98.6	(B)
12 years	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.3	98.4	99.3	99.2	100.0	97.6
13 years	99.7	99.3	99.7	99.4	99.7	98.6	99.2	98.6	99.3	99.1	99.6	97.5
14 years	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.8	97.0	97.8	99.2	96.7	98.2	98.2	97.6	96.3
15 years	98.4	97.6	98.5	97.6	98.6	97.4	96.5	92.9	96.0	94.7	97.5	(B)
16 years	95.6	96.2	95.9	96.2	93.4	96.2	94.2	91.1	89.8	86.4	93.5	(B)
17 years	90.2	91.6	90.9	91.8	87.5	91.0	81.6	82.5	82.0	77.5	86.5	(B)
Enrolled in modal grades:												
8 years, elementary 2 and 3	1,617	1,594	1,364	1,332	219	228	109	93	509	313	181	68
9 years, elementary 3 and 4	1,646	1,633	1,386	1,372	232	229	114	95	454	269	174	55
10 years, elementary 4 and 5	1,718	1,736	1,451	1,445	232	254	126	128	526	319	186	79
11 years, elementary 5 and 6	1,821	1,776	1,535	1,493	259	255	111	113	489	288	189	56
12 years, elementary 6 and 7	1,795	1,840	1,533	1,547	230	265	122	111	509	321	172	65
13 years, elementary 7 and 8 years	1,864	1,861	1,597	1,588	241	246	114	124	480	276	196	64
14 years, elem. 8 and high school 1	1,890	1,868	1,616	1,601	246	238	105	104	458	278	166	68
15 years, high school 1 and 2	1,858	1,866	1,600	1,572	222	261	84	88	410	228	163	44
16 years, high school 2 and 3	1,742	1,783	1,523	1,510	195	254	96	71	324	182	135	29
17 years, high school 3 and 4	1,603	1,550	1,384	1,335	200	193	64	71	256	130	118	28
Enrolled below mode:												
8 years	82	46	65	37	16	7	8	4	42	28	13	10
9 years	103	67	83	49	17	15	5	11	60	41	17	12
10 years	128	80	105	62	21	15	15	12	66	43	20	17
11 years	160	97	112	71	45	25	13	10	77	45	31	12
12 years	201	99	153	72	44	22	16	15	89	56	29	17
13 years	213	112	155	80	52	28	13	12	98	54	39	14
14 years	220	131	173	103	45	26	20	15	100	57	41	10
15 years	237	158	181	119	52	34	26	29	94	56	34	22
16 years	263	173	196	121	59	47	35	21	99	41	53	15
17 years	246	153	183	109	59	39	29	24	94	47	42	17
Percent enrolled at mode:												
8 years, elementary 2 and 3	95.2	97.2	95.5	97.3	93.2	97.0	93.2	94.9	92.4	91.8	93.3	87.2
9 years, elementary 3 and 4	94.1	96.1	94.3	96.6	93.2	93.9	95.0	80.5	88.3	87.1	91.1	(B)
10 years, elementary 4 and 5	93.1	95.6	93.3	95.9	91.7	94.4	89.4	91.4	89.0	88.1	90.3	82.3
11 years, elementary 5 and 6	91.9	94.8	93.2	95.5	84.9	91.1	89.5	91.9	86.4	86.7	86.3	(B)
12 years, elementary 6 and 7	89.9	94.9	90.9	95.6	83.9	92.3	87.8	88.8	85.1	85.1	85.6	79.3
13 years, elementary 7 and 8	89.7	94.3	91.2	95.2	82.3	89.8	90.5	91.2	83.0	83.9	83.4	82.1
14 years, elem. 8 and high school 1	89.5	93.4	90.4	94.0	84.5	90.2	84.0	88.1	82.1	82.7	80.2	87.2
15 years, high school 1 and 2	88.7	92.2	89.9	93.0	80.7	88.5	76.4	75.2	81.3	80.3	82.7	(B)
16 years, high school 2 and 3	86.9	91.2	88.7	92.6	77.1	84.4	73.3	77.2	76.6	81.6	71.8	(B)
17 years, high school 3 and 4	86.7	91.0	88.3	92.5	77.2	83.2	68.8	75.5	72.9	73.9	73.8	(B)
Percent enrolled below mode:												
8 years	4.8	2.8	4.6	2.7	6.8	3.0	6.8	4.1	7.6	8.2	6.7	12.8
9 years	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.4	6.8	6.1	4.2	10.5	11.7	13.3	8.9	(B)
10 years	6.9	4.4	6.7	4.1	8.3	5.6	10.6	8.6	11.2	11.9	9.7	17.7
11 years	8.1	5.2	6.8	4.5	14.8	8.9	10.5	8.1	13.6	13.6	14.2	(B)
12 years	10.1	5.1	9.1	4.4	16.1	7.7	11.5	12.0	14.9	14.9	14.4	20.7
13 years	10.3	5.7	8.9	4.8	17.7	10.2	10.3	8.8	17.0	16.4	16.6	17.9
14 years	10.4	6.6	9.7	6.0	15.5	9.8	16.0	12.7	17.9	17.0	19.8	12.8
15 years	11.3	7.8	10.2	7.0	18.9	11.5	23.6	24.8	18.7	19.7	17.3	(B)
16 years	13.1	8.8	11.3	7.4	23.3	15.6	26.7	22.8	23.4	18.4	28.2	(B)
17 years	13.3	9.0	11.7	7.5	22.8	16.8	31.2	25.5	26.8	26.7	26.3	(B)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old for Regions, Divisions and States

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Regions, divisions and States	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
Total	55,582	6,371	23.8	32,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Regions:											
Northeast	12,431	1,366	24.4	7,425	7,151	96.3	4.0	3,640	3,511	96.5	8.7
North Central	15,300	1,712	19.2	9,023	8,599	95.3	4.2	4,565	4,424	96.9	8.6
South	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,940	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
West	9,879	1,167	28.9	5,864	5,630	96.0	3.9	2,848	2,736	96.1	8.2
Northeast:											
New England	3,135	340	24.9	1,887	1,827	96.8	4.8	908	875	96.4	9.3
Middle Atlantic	9,297	1,027	24.2	5,537	5,324	96.2	3.7	2,733	2,636	96.5	8.5
North Central:											
East North Central	10,943	1,238	19.9	6,461	6,167	95.4	4.2	3,244	3,146	97.0	9.1
West North Central	4,358	474	17.6	2,563	2,432	94.9	4.3	1,321	1,279	96.8	7.4
South:											
South Atlantic	8,686	989	28.3	5,084	4,842	95.2	5.2	2,613	2,482	95.0	13.1
East South Central	3,622	419	21.0	2,112	1,966	93.1	6.0	1,092	1,038	95.1	12.6
West South Central	5,663	718	20.6	3,293	3,132	95.1	6.6	1,652	1,550	93.8	13.4
West:											
Mountain	2,711	324	18.8	1,579	1,502	95.1	4.9	808	774	95.8	8.8
Pacific	7,169	843	32.8	4,285	4,128	96.3	3.5	2,041	1,963	96.2	8.0
New England:											
Maine	280	27	(B)	169	159	94.1	7.4	84	83	98.8	10.5
New Hampshire	221	24	(B)	134	125	93.3	6.1	63	61	(B)	(B)
Vermont	127	14	(B)	74	70	94.6	(B)	38	37	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	1,487	164	23.2	898	877	97.7	4.5	424	409	96.5	9.6
Rhode Island	231	26	(B)	139	134	96.4	3.1	66	63	(B)	(B)
Connecticut	788	84	31.1	473	462	97.7	4.8	231	223	96.5	8.6
Middle Atlantic:											
New York	4,476	484	27.0	2,686	2,591	96.5	3.7	1,307	1,262	96.6	9.1
New Jersey	1,883	211	22.9	1,105	1,058	95.7	3.9	567	549	96.8	8.6
Pennsylvania	2,938	333	21.0	1,746	1,675	95.9	3.6	859	824	95.9	7.6
East North Central:											
Ohio	2,849	327	18.9	1,724	1,627	94.4	4.7	797	780	97.9	10.6
Indiana	1,435	177	14.3	831	782	94.1	6.7	427	408	95.6	11.4
Illinois	2,896	326	22.3	1,710	1,638	95.8	2.9	860	828	96.3	8.8
Michigan	2,515	285	22.8	1,474	1,422	96.5	4.2	757	734	97.0	9.0
Wisconsin	1,248	124	17.3	722	699	96.8	3.6	402	396	98.5	4.9
West North Central:											
Minnesota	1,067	108	20.7	619	595	96.1	3.6	339	330	97.3	7.3
Iowa	767	88	16.4	447	424	94.9	3.8	231	226	97.8	7.8
Missouri	1,200	130	19.0	730	690	94.5	5.3	340	325	95.6	8.4
North Dakota	173	18	(B)	99	91	91.9	3.8	57	55	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	184	19	(B)	103	98	95.1	3.9	62	60	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	407	50	(B)	235	221	94.0	4.7	122	118	96.7	6.4
Kansas	560	60	(B)	330	312	94.5	4.1	170	164	96.5	6.9
South Atlantic:											
Delaware	156	18	(B)	92	89	96.7	3.5	46	44	(B)	(B)
Maryland	1,113	138	30.2	644	623	96.7	2.9	331	312	94.3	10.3
District of Columbia	164	19	(B)	99	96	97.0	6.7	45	43	(B)	(B)
Virginia	1,279	141	27.6	775	748	96.5	6.7	364	352	96.7	17.8
West Virginia	445	43	(B)	267	249	93.3	9.2	134	126	94.0	14.7
North Carolina	1,386	142	25.3	840	779	92.7	4.9	404	377	93.3	14.8
South Carolina	784	91	19.0	446	422	94.6	7.3	246	236	95.9	16.9
Georgia	1,358	163	27.5	794	744	93.7	5.8	400	377	94.3	14.1
Florida	2,001	233	34.3	1,126	1,093	97.1	3.3	642	616	96.0	8.2
East South Central:											
Kentucky	910	116	16.2	521	478	91.7	6.8	273	261	95.6	11.8
Tennessee	1,070	115	22.2	637	599	94.0	6.2	318	304	95.6	9.6
Alabama	971	112	22.1	553	511	92.4	6.5	306	287	93.8	10.8
Mississippi	672	76	24.8	402	378	94.0	4.1	194	186	95.9	21.6
West South Central:											
Arkansas	557	62	(B)	308	285	92.5	5.2	188	178	94.7	13.2
Louisiana	1,079	118	22.5	621	603	97.1	6.8	340	313	92.1	13.5
Oklahoma	675	78	14.7	401	379	94.5	4.0	195	189	96.9	8.9
Texas	3,352	461	22.3	1,962	1,865	95.1	7.2	929	871	93.8	14.8
Mountain:											
Montana	205	23	(B)	115	108	93.9	6.3	67	65	(B)	(B)
Idaho	234	29	(B)	137	127	92.7	6.0	68	66	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	102	12	(B)	58	54	(B)	(B)	32	31	(B)	(B)
Colorado	677	77	25.9	395	377	95.4	5.2	205	197	96.1	8.8
New Mexico	342	42	(B)	194	184	94.8	6.6	106	100	94.3	14.9
Arizona	621	71	(B)	369	356	96.5	5.0	180	169	93.9	7.3
Utah	367	51	(B)	215	205	95.3	1.7	101	99	98.0	4.5
Nevada	163	19	(B)	95	90	94.7	4.1	48	46	(B)	(B)
Pacific:											
Washington	912	103	24.5	546	516	94.5	4.8	263	253	96.2	8.2
Oregon	581	70	(B)	350	330	94.3	4.4	162	155	95.7	6.7
California	5,332	627	35.2	3,194	3,095	96.9	3.2	1,512	1,454	96.2	8.2
Alaska	109	14	(B)	63	59	(B)	(B)	33	31	(B)	(B)
Hawaii	233	29	(B)	132	127	96.2	1.6	72	70	(B)	(B)

Table 3. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Residence Type, for Regions and Divisions: 1976

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Residence, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
Total	55,582	6,371	23.8	32,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Metropolitan areas	37,668	4,356	27.4	22,308	21,411	96.0	4.1	11,004	10,574	96.1	9.0
Less than 1,000,000	16,905	2,028	24.1	9,887	9,432	95.4	4.8	4,990	4,801	96.2	9.9
1,000,000 or more	20,763	2,328	30.2	12,421	11,979	96.4	3.5	6,014	5,772	96.0	8.3
Central cities	14,834	1,822	27.9	8,805	8,405	95.5	4.8	4,208	3,977	94.5	11.4
Outside central cities	22,834	2,534	27.0	13,504	13,006	96.3	3.6	6,796	6,597	97.1	7.6
Nonmetropolitan areas	17,914	2,016	16.0	10,492	9,908	94.4	5.8	5,407	5,168	95.6	12.1
REGIONS											
Northeast											
Total	12,431	1,366	24.4	7,425	7,151	96.3	4.0	3,640	3,511	96.5	8.7
Metropolitan areas	9,699	1,056	25.6	5,791	5,584	96.4	3.7	2,853	2,751	96.4	8.4
Less than 1,000,000	3,572	414	22.1	2,109	2,034	96.4	5.0	1,048	1,009	96.3	9.1
1,000,000 or more	6,127	641	27.9	3,681	3,550	96.4	3.0	1,804	1,741	96.5	8.0
Central cities	3,636	445	25.1	2,183	2,087	95.6	4.5	1,007	956	94.9	11.4
Outside central cities	6,063	611	26.1	3,607	3,497	97.0	3.3	1,845	1,794	97.2	6.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,733	311	20.1	1,634	1,566	95.8	4.8	788	760	96.4	9.9
North Central											
Total	15,300	1,712	19.2	9,023	8,599	95.3	4.2	4,565	4,424	96.9	8.6
Metropolitan areas	10,169	1,164	22.2	6,031	5,782	95.9	3.7	2,974	2,879	96.8	8.3
Less than 1,000,000	4,124	473	19.1	2,450	2,343	95.6	4.4	1,201	1,168	97.3	8.6
1,000,000 or more	6,045	691	24.1	3,581	3,439	96.0	3.3	1,773	1,711	96.5	8.0
Central cities	3,976	487	22..	2,343	2,236	95.4	4.7	1,145	1,089	95.1	10.7
Outside central cities	6,194	677	22.1	3,688	3,546	96.1	3.2	1,829	1,790	97.9	6.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	5,131	548	13.0	2,992	2,817	94.2	5.3	1,591	1,545	97.1	9.3
South											
Total	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,940	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
Metropolitan areas	10,266	1,249	30.1	5,974	5,698	95.4	5.2	3,043	2,895	95.1	12.1
Less than 1,000,000	6,436	791	28.1	3,696	3,487	94.3	5.5	1,949	1,864	95.6	12.4
1,000,000 or more	3,831	458	33.7	2,278	2,211	97.1	4.8	1,094	1,031	94.2	11.8
Central cities	4,600	551	30.3	2,687	2,552	95.0	6.2	1,362	1,278	93.8	14.3
Outside central cities	5,666	698	30.0	3,287	3,145	95.7	4.4	1,681	1,617	96.2	10.4
Nonmetropolitan areas	7,705	876	15.8	4,514	4,243	94.0	6.5	2,314	2,175	94.0	14.5
West											
Total	9,879	1,167	28.9	5,864	5,630	96.0	3.9	2,848	2,736	96.1	8.2
Metropolitan areas	7,533	886	32.3	4,513	4,347	96.3	3.4	2,134	2,049	96.0	6.5
Less than 1,000,000	2,773	349	24.1	1,632	1,568	96.1	3.6	792	761	96.1	6.6
1,000,000 or more	4,760	537	37.6	2,880	2,779	96.5	3.2	1,342	1,289	96.1	6.4
Central cities	2,623	338	36.0	1,590	1,530	96.2	2.9	694	654	94.2	7.1
Outside central cities	4,911	548	30.0	2,922	2,818	96.4	3.6	1,441	1,395	96.8	6.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,346	281	18.1	1,351	1,283	95.0	5.5	714	687	96.2	13.4
DIVISIONS											
New England											
Total	3,135	340	24.9	1,887	1,827	96.8	4.8	908	875	96.4	9.3
Metropolitan areas	2,177	232	26.7	1,303	1,265	97.1	4.6	642	617	96.1	9.5
Less than 1,000,000	1,518	163	22.9	905	874	96.6	5.0	450	432	96.0	9.1
1,000,000 or more	659	69	(B)	398	392	98.5	3.6	192	185	96.4	10.5
Central cities	743	84	24.4	439	423	96.4	6.3	220	208	94.5	12.0
Outside central cities	1,434	148	28.1	864	843	97.6	3.7	422	409	96.9	8.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	958	108	21.0	584	562	96.2	5.4	266	258	97.0	8.9
Middle Atlantic											
Total	9,297	1,027	24.2	5,537	5,324	96.2	3.7	2,733	2,636	96.5	8.5
Metropolitan areas	7,522	824	25.3	4,487	4,319	96.3	3.5	2,211	2,133	96.5	8.1
Less than 1,000,000	2,055	252	21.5	1,204	1,160	96.3	5.0	599	577	96.3	9.1
1,000,000 or more	5,467	572	27.0	3,283	3,159	96.2	3.0	1,612	1,556	96.5	7.7
Central cities	2,892	361	25.2	1,744	1,664	95.4	4.0	787	748	95.0	11.2
Outside central cities	4,630	463	25.4	2,743	2,654	96.8	3.2	1,424	1,386	97.3	6.4
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,775	203	19.6	1,050	1,005	95.7	4.5	522	502	96.2	10.4
East North Central											
Total	10,962	1,238	19.9	6,461	6,167	95.4	4.2	3,244	3,146	97.0	9.1
Metropolitan areas	7,994	912	22.0	4,740	4,546	95.9	3.6	2,343	2,271	96.9	8.6
Less than 1,000,000	3,320	380	19.0	1,978	1,894	95.8	4.5	962	937	97.4	9.1
1,000,000 or more	4,674	532	24.1	2,762	2,652	96.0	3.0	1,380	1,334	96.7	8.3
Central cities	3,083	383	20.6	1,826	1,741	95.3	4.4	875	832	95.1	11.0
Outside central cities	4,910	529	23.0	2,914	2,804	96.2	3.1	1,468	1,439	98.0	7.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,948	326	14.0	1,721	1,621	94.2	5.9	901	874	97.0	10.5
West North Central											
Total	4,358	474	17.6	2,563	2,432	94.9	4.3	1,321	1,279	96.8	7.4
Metropolitan areas	2,175	253	23.0	1,291	1,236	95.7	4.3	631	608	96.4	7.0
Less than 1,000,000	804	93	19.3	472	449	95.1	3.9	239	231	96.7	7.0
1,000,000 or more	1,371	159	25.1	819	787	96.1	4.5	393	377	95.9	7.0
Central cities	892	104	28.8	517	495	95.7	5.7	270	256	94.8	9.8
Outside central cities	1,283	148	18.9	774	741	95.7	3.3	361	351	97.2	5.0
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,183	222	11.4	1,271	1,195	94.0	4.4	690	671	97.2	7.7

Table 3. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Residence Type, for Regions and Divisions—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Residence, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
DIVISIONS--Continued											
South Atlantic											
Total	8,686	989	28.3	5,084	4,842	95.2	5.2	2,613	2,482	95.0	13.1
Metropolitan areas	5,121	600	33.2	2,986	2,865	95.9	4.5	1,534	1,470	95.8	11.3
Less than 1,000,000	2,672	323	30.7	1,528	1,452	95.0	5.0	821	795	96.8	12.5
1,000,000 or more	2,449	277	36.2	1,458	1,413	96.9	3.9	713	674	94.5	9.8
Central cities	1,770	202	34.9	1,042	988	94.8	5.4	526	495	94.1	16.5
Outside central cities	3,350	398	32.3	1,944	1,877	96.6	4.0	1,008	975	96.7	8.6
Nonmetropolitan areas	3,565	389	20.7	2,098	1,977	94.2	6.2	1,079	1,013	93.9	15.8
East South Central											
Total	3,622	419	21.0	2,112	1,966	93.1	6.0	1,092	1,038	95.1	12.6
Metropolitan areas	1,608	189	31.3	914	850	93.0	6.4	504	482	95.6	10.9
Less than 1,000,000	1,530	175	33.0	871	809	92.9	6.3	484	463	95.7	10.7
1,000,000 or more	77	14	(B)	43	41	(B)	(B)	20	19	(B)	(B)
Central cities	791	86	38.4	451	420	93.1	5.9	254	244	96.1	10.9
Outside central cities	816	103	25.3	463	430	92.9	6.9	250	237	94.8	10.5
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,015	229	12.5	1,198	1,116	93.2	5.7	588	556	94.6	14.1
West South Central											
Total	5,663	718	20.6	3,293	3,132	95.1	6.6	1,652	1,550	93.8	13.6
Metropolitan areas	3,538	460	28.[illegible]	2,074	1,983	95.6	5.8	1,005	943	93.8	14.2
Less than 1,000,000	2,234	293	22.3	1,297	1,227	94.6	5.4	643	605	94.1	13.5
1,000,000 or more	1,305	166	31.6	777	756	97.3	6.3	362	338	93.4	15.4
Central cities	2,038	262	24.0	1,194	1,145	95.9	6.9	582	538	92.4	7.4
Outside central cities	1,500	197	27.9	879	838	95.3	4.2	423	405	95.7	14.6
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,125	259	11.5	1,219	1,149	94.3	8.0	647	607	93.8	12.8
Mountain											
Total	2,711	324	18.8	1,579	1,502	95.1	4.9	808	774	95.8	8.8
Metropolitan areas	1,602	195	22.1	941	901	95.7	3.6	466	447	95.9	6.4
Less than 1,000,000	1,223	153	19.7	720	688	95.6	3.2	350	336	96.0	5.7
1,000,000 or more	379	42	(B)	221	213	96.4	4.8	116	111	95.7	8.8
Central cities	709	90	24.2	411	395	96.1	3.0	208	196	94.2	6.7
Outside central cities	893	105	20.3	529	506	95.7	4.0	258	251	97.3	6.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,109	129	13.8	638	602	94.4	6.9	342	326	95.3	12.0
Pacific											
Total	7,169	843	32.8	4,285	4,128	96.3	3.5	2,041	1,963	96.2	8.0
Metropolitan areas	5,932	691	35.2	3,572	3,447	96.5	3.3	1,668	1,602	96.0	6.5
Less than 1,000,000	1,551	196	27.5	913	880	96.4	3.9	442	425	96.2	7.4
1,000,000 or more	4,381	495	38.2	2,659	2,566	96.5	3.1	1,226	1,177	96.0	6.2
Central cities	1,913	248	40.3	1,179	1,135	96.3	2.9	486	458	94.2	7.3
Outside central cities	4,018	443	32.3	2,393	2,312	96.6	3.5	1,182	1,144	96.8	6.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,237	152	21.7	713	681	95.5	4.3	372	361	97.0	14.8

Table 4. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Education of Family Head, by Race and Spanish Origin

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Education of family head, race, Spanish origin, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
All Races											
Total	55,582	6,371	23.8	34,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	18,775	1,823	14.2	10,762	10,197	94.6	8.4	6,171	5,746	93.1	16.5
12 years	19,459	2,376	18.7	11,597	11,038	95.2	5.4	5,486	5,329	97.1	7.6
College, 1 year or more	17,348	2,173	37.3	10,422	10,085	96.8	2.0	4,753	4,666	98.2	4.9
White											
Total	46,537	5,244	23.0	27,434	26,195	95.5	4.1	13,859	13,322	96.1	8.9
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	13,718	1,289	11.6	7,846	7,403	94.4	8.0	4,583	4,256	92.9	15.0
12 years	16,985	2,007	17.1	10,088	9,593	95.1	5.3	4,890	4,749	97.1	7.2
College, 1 year or more	15,833	1,948	36.8	9,500	9,199	96.8	1.9	4,386	4,316	98.4	4.6
Black											
Total	8,017	980	26.7	4,750	4,533	95.4	7.1	2,288	2,169	94.8	16.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	4,691	493	21.5	2,722	2,589	95.1	9.6	1,476	1,386	93.9	20.4
12 years	2,232	336	28.0	1,364	1,307	95.8	4.3	532	517	97.2	10.9
College, 1 year or more	1,094	151	41.0	663	637	96.1	2.5	280	267	95.4	7.7
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	3,754	503	15.6	2,295	2,173	94.7	6.4	956	880	92.1	22.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,443	287	11.1	1,480	1,401	94.7	8.8	677	613	90.5	25.7
12 years	778	129	19.0	486	458	94.2	1.8	163	159	97.5	16.1
College, 1 year or more	533	87	25.4	330	314	95.2	2.8	115	109	94.8	13.8
NORTHEAST											
All Races											
Total	12,431	1,366	24.4	7,425	7,151	96.3	4.0	3,640	3,511	96.5	8.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	4,137	403	16.1	2,452	2,341	95.5	7.3	1,283	1,212	94.5	14.2
12 years	4,467	521	19.7	2,632	2,530	96.1	2.9	1,314	1,268	96.5	6.7
College, 1 year more more	3,827	442	34.7	2,341	2,280	97.4	1.7	1,044	1,030	98.7	4.8
White											
Total	10,819	1,154	22.6	6,423	6,187	96.3	3.7	3,242	3,133	96.6	7.8
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	3,262	302	13.3	1,912	1,821	95.2	7.0	1,047	995	95.0	12.8
12 years	3,962	449	16.8	2,316	2,224	96.0	2.9	1,197	1,153	96.3	6.4
College, 1 year or more	3,595	402	36.0	2,195	2,141	97.5	1.7	998	985	98.7	4.5
Black											
Total	1,449	188	34.8	889	853	96.0	6.5	372	353	94.9	13.9
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	803	98	24.9	486	465	95.7	9.3	218	202	92.7	18.0
12 years	466	66	39.4	288	279	96.9	3.2	112	111	99.1	9.2
College, 1 year or more	180	24	(B)	115	109	94.8	2.8	41	40	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	704	74	16.3	485	449	92.6	6.3	145	136	93.8	32.3
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	494	49	12.9	336	313	93.2	8.5	109	102	93.6	34.2
12 years	133	13	(B)	95	88	92.6	1.6	25	23	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	76	12	(B)	54	48	(B)	(B)	11	10	(B)	(B)
NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
Total	15,300	1,712	19.2	9,023	8,599	95.3	4.2	4,565	4,424	96.9	8.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	4,627	423	12.9	2,636	2,496	94.7	7.6	1,568	1,483	94.6	14.5
12 years	6,244	738	15.9	3,732	3,545	95.0	3.3	1,774	1,737	97.9	6.8
College, 1 year or more	4,429	551	28.7	2,655	2,557	96.3	2.2	1,223	1,204	98.4	4.1
White											
Total	13,506	1,474	18.9	7,939	7,567	95.3	4.0	4,093	3,980	97.2	7.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	3,684	325	12.1	2,069	1,957	94.6	7.7	1,290	1,221	94.7	13.1
12 years	5,730	657	14.7	3,418	3,245	94.9	3.2	1,656	1,625	98.1	6.4
College, 1 year or more	4,092	492	28.9	2,452	2,365	96.5	2.1	1,147	1,135	99.0	3.8
Black											
Total	1,676	212	20.3	1,018	971	95.4	6.1	446	420	94.2	16.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	909	90	15.2	551	523	94.9	7.3	267	253	94.8	20.7
12 years	476	75	25.5	290	277	95.5	5.0	111	105	94.6	11.3
College, 1 year or more	292	47	(B)	177	171	96.6	4.2	68	62	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	287	45	(B)	167	154	92.2	4.1	75	70	93.3	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	184	32	(B)	101	91	90.1	5.7	51	47	(B)	(B)
12 years	59	9	(B)	35	34	(B)	0.9	14	14	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	44	4	(B)	30	30	(B)	2.8	10	10	(B)	(B)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Education of Family Head, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Education of family head, race, Spanish origin, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
SOUTH											
All Races											
Total	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,940	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	7,521	733	13.1	4,298	4,018	93.5	10.2	2,490	2,283	91.7	19.9
12 years	5,574	754	20.5	3,292	3,126	95.0	3.4	1,527	1,475	96.6	9.4
College, 1 year or more	4,876	639	41.4	2,898	2,797	96.5	2.0	1,340	1,312	97.9	5.6
White											
Total	13,525	1,596	24.0	7,920	7,501	94.7	4.9	4,008	3,793	94.6	11.3
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	4,661	445	8.7	2,670	2,474	92.7	9.8	1,546	1,397	90.4	18.4
12 years	4,489	590	18.8	2,647	2,513	94.9	3.1	1,251	1,207	96.5	8.8
College, 1 year or more	4,375	561	41.5	2,603	2,514	96.6	1.9	1,211	1,188	98.1	5.4
Black											
Total	4,280	503	26.2	2,474	2,351	95.0	8.4	1,303	1,235	94.8	19.2
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,776	275	20.9	1,582	1,499	94.8	10.8	920	864	93.9	22.5
12 years	1,057	163	27.0	630	599	95.1	5.0	264	256	97.0	12.7
College, 1 year or more	447	65	(B)	262	252	96.2	2.3	119	115	96.6	9.1
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	1,175	160	11.5	709	666	93.9	9.6	306	278	90.8	25.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	809	93	5.7	487	460	94.5	12.3	229	203	88.6	30.9
12 years	187	37	(B)	112	101	90.2	3.0	38	38	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	179	30	(B)	110	106	96.4	4.4	40	38	(B)	(B)
WEST											
All Races											
Total	9,879	1,167	28.9	5,864	5,630	96.0	3.9	2,848	2,736	96.1	8.2
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,490	264	16.8	1,395	1,343	96.3	6.7	831	768	92.4	14.0
12 years	3,174	362	19.2	1,941	1,837	94.6	4.3	872	849	97.4	7.6
College, 1 year or more	4,216	541	41.3	2,528	2,450	96.9	2.0	1,146	1,120	97.7	4.8
White											
Total	8,687	1,020	28.1	5,151	4,940	96.1	3.8	2,515	2,416	96.0	8.4
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,111	217	14.3	1,196	1,150	96.2	6.4	699	643	92.0	14.7
12 years	2,804	310	19.1	1,707	1,611	94.4	4.5	787	764	97.1	7.9
College, 1 year or more	3,771	492	40.0	2,249	2,178	96.8	1.9	1,030	1,009	98.0	4.8
Black											
Total	611	77	28.9	368	358	97.3	2.0	167	162	97.0	2.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	203	29	(B)	104	102	98.1	3.3	70	67	(B)	(B)
12 years	233	33	(B)	156	152	97.4	2.5	44	44	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	175	15	(B)	109	104	95.4	-	52	51	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	1,588	225	18.9	935	904	96.7	4.6	429	395	92.1	16.9
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	957	113	15.1	556	538	96.8	6.4	288	261	90.6	18.8
12 years	399	70	(B)	243	235	96.7	1.6	86	83	96.5	15.9
College, 1 year or more	232	42	(B)	136	131	96.3	2.3	55	51	(B)	(B)
NEW ENGLAND											
All Races											
Total	3,135	340	24.9	1,887	1,827	96.8	4.8	908	875	96.4	9.3
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	894	89	14.4	520	499	96.0	9.8	285	267	93.7	15.6
12 years	1,061	118	21.8	639	616	96.4	3.6	305	294	96.4	8.3
College, 1 year or more	1,179	132	34.9	729	712	97.7	2.4	318	314	98.7	5.0
White											
Total	2,957	314	23.7	1,780	1,722	96.7	4.6	864	833	96.4	8.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	818	77	12.5	472	452	95.8	9.7	268	251	93.7	14.9
12 years	1,002	110	20.5	603	581	96.4	3.5	289	279	96.5	7.5
College, 1 year or more	1,137	126	33.4	705	689	97.7	2.2	306	302	98.7	4.8
Black											
Total	158	22	(B)	97	95	97.9	8.5	39	37	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	71	12	(B)	45	44	(B)	(B)	15	14	(B)	(B)
12 years	55	8	(B)	33	33	(B)	(B)	14	13	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	32	3	(B)	19	19	(B)	(B)	10	10	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	65	23	(B)	45	41	(B)	(B)	12	11	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	48	7	(B)	34	31	(B)	(B)	8	7	(B)	(B)
12 years	8	8	(B)	6	5	(B)	(B)	2	2	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	9	8	(B)	5	5	(B)	(B)	2	2	(B)	(B)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Education of Family Head, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Education of family head, race, Spanish origin, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
All Races											
Total	9,297	1,027	24.2	5,537	5,324	96.2	3.7	2,733	2,636	96.5	8.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	3,243	313	16.5	1,933	1,842	95.3	6.6	997	945	94.8	13.8
12 years	3,408	404	19.1	1,993	1,914	96.0	2.7	1,009	974	96.5	6.2
College, 1 year or more	2,648	310	38.5	1,611	1,568	97.3	1.4	727	716	98.5	4.8
White											
Total	7,862	840	22.2	4,643	4,466	96.2	3.3	2,378	2,300	96.7	7.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,444	225	13.6	1,440	1,369	95.1	6.1	779	744	95.5	12.1
12 years	2,960	340	15.6	1,713	1,644	96.0	2.7	907	873	96.3	6.0
College, 1 year or more	2,458	276	37.2	1,490	1,453	97.5	1.4	692	683	98.7	4.3
Black											
Total	1,291	166	34.7	792	758	95.7	6.2	333	316	94.9	13.2
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	731	87	24.5	441	421	95.5	9.1	203	188	92.6	17.4
12 years	412	58	(B)	255	247	96.9	2.9	99	98	99.0	7.7
College, 1 year or more	148	22	(B)	96	90	93.8	2.0	31	30	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	639	66	(B)	440	408	92.7	5.9	133	125	96.2	32.8
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	446	43	(B)	302	282	93.4	7.8	102	95	93.1	34.2
12 years	125	12	(B)	90	83	92.2	1.7	23	21	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	68	11	(B)	48	43	(B)	(B)	9	8	(B)	(B)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
Total	10,942	1,238	19.9	6,461	6,167	95.4	4.2	3,244	3,146	97.0	9.1
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	3,536	337	13.6	2,044	1,937	94.8	7.2	1,155	1,095	94.8	15.5
12 years	4,328	522	15.9	2,577	2,458	95.4	3.5	1,229	1,204	98.0	6.8
College, 1 year or more	3,079	379	30.9	1,840	1,772	96.3	2.0	860	847	98.5	4.2
White											
Total	9,463	1,040	19.7	5,561	5,309	95.5	4.1	2,862	2,785	97.3	8.2
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,752	253	12.6	1,566	1,482	94.6	7.7	933	883	94.6	14.4
12 years	3,906	455	15.2	2,320	2,211	95.3	3.5	1,131	1,111	98.2	6.4
College, 1 year or more	2,805	332	31.3	1,675	1,616	96.5	1.8	798	791	99.1	3.9
Black											
Total	1,405	179	18.8	857	820	95.7	4.8	368	348	94.6	16.0
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	768	79	16.3	469	447	95.3	5.7	219	209	95.4	19.9
12 years	398	62	(B)	243	233	95.9	3.5	93	88	94.6	10.7
College, 1 year or more	240	39	(B)	145	140	96.6	4.1	56	51	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	242	38	(B)	142	131	92.3	3.3	62	58	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	157	26	(B)	86	77	89.5	5.1	45	41	(B)	(B)
12 years	47	8	(B)	30	29	(B)	(B)	9	9	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	38	3	(B)	26	25	(B)	(B)	8	8	(B)	(B)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
Total	4,358	474	17.6	2,563	2,432	94.9	4.3	1,321	1,279	96.8	7.4
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,092	87	10.0	593	559	94.3	8.8	412	388	94.2	11.6
12 years	1,916	216	15.8	1,155	1,087	94.1	3.1	545	534	98.0	6.7
College, 1 year or more	1,350	171	23.7	815	785	96.3	2.8	364	357	98.1	3.7
White											
Total	4,043	434	16.9	2,378	2,258	95.0	3.6	1,231	1,195	97.1	6.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	932	72	(B)	503	475	94.4	7.6	358	337	94.1	9.7
12 years	1,824	202	13.6	1,098	1,034	94.2	2.5	525	514	97.9	6.4
College, 1 year or more	1,286	160	23.9	777	749	96.4	2.7	349	344	98.6	1.6
Black											
Total	271	33	(B)	161	151	93.8	13.1	78	72	92.3	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	141	12	(B)	82	76	92.7	16.8	48	44	(B)	(B)
12 years	77	13	(B)	47	44	(B)	(B)	18	17	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	53	8	(B)	32	31	(B)	(B)	12	11	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	44	7	(B)	25	23	(B)	(B)	13	12	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	26	5	(B)	15	13	(B)	(B)	6	6	(B)	(B)
12 years	11	1	(B)	6	5	(B)	(B)	5	5	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	7	1	(B)	4	4	(B)	(B)	2	2	(B)	(B)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Education of Family Head, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Education of family head, race, Spanish origin, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
All Races											
Total	8,686	989	28.3	5,084	4,842	95.2	5.2	2,613	2,462	95.0	13.1
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	3,430	322	14.6	1,955	1,831	93.7	9.5	1,152	1,055	91.6	20.2
12 years	2,684	337	22.5	1,585	1,511	95.3	3.5	763	739	96.9	10.8
College, 1 year or more	2,572	329	47.6	1,545	1,501	97.2	1.5	698	688	98.6	4.7
White											
Total	6,243	696	29.3	3,688	3,518	95.4	4.0	1,860	1,767	95.0	10.5
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,878	163	10.2	1,076	999	92.8	8.6	639	575	90.0	18.1
12 years	2,090	250	20.0	1,242	1,188	95.7	3.0	598	579	96.8	9.7
College, 1 year or more	2,276	284	48.5	1,369	1,331	97.2	1.4	623	613	98.4	4.2
Black											
Total	2,332	277	27.2	1,333	1,266	94.8	8.3	723	686	94.9	20.0
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,500	151	20.1	849	804	94.7	10.4	499	468	93.8	22.8
12 years	572	86	30.3	331	313	94.6	5.8	155	150	96.8	15.9
College, 1 year or more	260	39	(B)	152	147	96.7	1.9	68	67	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	207	15	(B)	125	120	96.0	10.3	67	62	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	95	3	(B)	57	55	(B)	(B)	35	31	(B)	(B)
12 years	44	7	(B)	24	22	(B)	(B)	13	13	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	68	5	(B)	45	43	(B)	(B)	19	17	(B)	(B)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
Total	3,622	419	21.0	2,112	1,966	93.1	6.0	1,092	1,038	95.1	12.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,767	170	13.4	1,014	926	91.3	10.0	583	546	93.7	17.6
12 years	1,132	148	16.9	692	652	94.2	2.9	292	282	96.6	7.6
College, 1 year or more	723	101	39.9	407	387	95.1	1.8	216	209	96.8	6.4
White											
Total	2,700	314	19.3	1,578	1,461	92.6	5.6	808	765	94.7	10.1
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,115	105	7.9	649	583	89.8	10.7	361	332	92.0	14.4
12 years	933	118	15.3	565	529	93.6	2.6	250	241	96.4	7.3
College, 1 year or more	653	91	37.5	365	348	95.3	1.7	196	191	97.4	5.8
Black											
Total	915	104	26.3	528	502	95.1	7.4	283	271	95.8	19.8
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	648	65	(B)	362	341	94.2	9.0	221	212	95.9	22.6
12 years	199	30	(B)	127	123	96.9	4.0	42	41	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	68	9	(B)	39	37	(B)	(B)	20	18	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	4	2	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2	1	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)	-	-	(B)	(B)
12 years	1	-	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	1	1	(B)	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	(B)	(B)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
Total	5,663	718	20.6	3,293	3,132	95.1	6.6	1,652	1,550	93.8	13.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	2,324	240	11.0	1,330	1,261	94.8	11.4	754	682	90.5	21.3
12 years	1,758	269	20.0	1,016	963	94.8	3.6	472	454	96.2	8.2
College, 1 year or more	1,581	209	32.3	947	909	96.0	3.0	425	415	97.6	6.9
White											
Total	4,581	586	20.1	2,654	2,522	95.0	5.8	1,341	1,261	94.0	13.0
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,669	177	7.8	965	892	94.4	10.5	546	490	89.7	21.4
12 years	1,466	223	19.3	840	795	94.6	3.5	406	387	95.8	8.3
College, 1 year or more	1,446	186	32.8	869	835	96.1	2.9	391	383	98.0	7.0
Black											
Total	1,033	122	23.9	613	585	95.4	9.8	298	278	93.3	16.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	628	59	(B)	370	354	95.7	13.7	200	183	91.5	21.3
12 years	285	47	(B)	172	163	94.8	4.3	67	65	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	119	17	(B)	71	68	(B)	(B)	31	29	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	964	142	10.8	583	545	93.5	9.5	239	216	90.4	29.1
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	712	89	5.6	429	406	94.2	11.8	194	171	88.1	33.0
12 years	142	30	(B)	88	78	88.6	3.9	24	24	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	110	24	(B)	65	62	(B)	(B)	21	21	(B)	(B)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Education of Family Head, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Education of family head, race, Spanish origin, region and division	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
MOUNTAIN											
All Races											
Total	2,711	324	18.8	1,579	1,502	95.1	4.9	808	774	95.8	8.8
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	713	77	13.5	397	382	96.2	9.4	239	219	91.6	16.6
12 years	909	105	14.0	534	504	94.4	4.8	271	262	96.7	7.0
College, 1 year or more	1,088	143	25.2	647	616	95.2	2.2	298	293	98.3	4.5
White											
Total	2,305	296	18.5	1,460	1,389	95.1	4.4	749	718	95.9	7.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	613	65	(B)	343	329	95.9	8.0	205	188	91.7	14.6
12 years	853	95	13.7	499	471	94.4	4.5	259	251	96.9	6.6
College, 1 year or more	1,038	135	24.7	618	588	95.1	2.3	285	280	98.2	3.8
Black											
Total	79	12	(B)	48	47	(B)	(B)	18	18	(B)	(B)
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	23	3	(B)	13	13	(B)	(B)	7	7	(B)	(B)
12 years	25	5	(B)	15	14	(B)	(B)	5	5	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	31	4	(B)	20	19	(B)	(B)	7	7	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	403	53	(B)	240	229	95.4	6.9	110	101	91.8	17.8
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	256	30	(B)	149	143	96.0	9.0	78	71	91.0	(B)
12 years	86	14	(B)	53	51	(B)	(B)	18	17	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	60	8	(B)	38	35	(B)	(B)	14	13	(B)	(B)
PACIFIC											
All Races											
Total	7,169	843	32.8	4,285	4,128	96.3	3.5	2,041	1,963	96.2	8.0
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,776	187	18.1	998	961	96.3	5.6	592	549	92.7	13.0
12 years	2,265	257	21.3	1,407	1,333	94.7	4.1	601	587	97.7	7.8
College, 1 year or more	3,128	399	47.0	1,881	1,833	97.4	1.9	848	827	97.5	4.9
White											
Total	6,182	724	32.1	3,692	3,551	96.2	3.6	1,767	1,699	96.1	8.7
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	1,498	152	15.0	853	821	96.2	5.8	493	455	92.3	14.7
12 years	1,951	215	21.5	1,208	1,140	94.4	4.5	527	514	97.5	8.5
College, 1 year or more	2,734	357	45.7	1,631	1,590	97.5	1.7	746	729	97.7	5.2
Black											
Total	533	64	(B)	320	311	97.2	1.7	148	143	96.6	2.1
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	180	26	(B)	90	89	98.9	3.5	63	60	(B)	(B)
12 years	208	28	(B)	141	138	97.9	1.7	40	40	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	144	10	(B)	89	85	95.5	-	45	44	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
Total	1,186	172	20.6	695	675	97.1	3.8	318	294	92.5	16.6
Education of head:											
Less than 12 years	700	83	15.4	407	395	97.1	5.5	210	191	91.0	17.6
12 years	313	55	(B)	190	184	96.8	1.2	68	66	(B)	(B)
College, 1 year or more	172	33	(B)	98	96	98.0	1.7	41	37	(B)	(B)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 5. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Poverty Status in 1975, by Race and Spanish Origin

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
All Races											
All income levels	55,582	6,371	23.8	32,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Below poverty level	8,218	1,087	16.8	5,139	4,820	93.8	9.2	1,993	1,835	92.1	21.1
Above poverty level	47,364	5,284	25.2	27,461	26,499	95.8	3.8	14,418	13,906	96.4	8.6
White											
All income levels	46,537	5,244	23.0	27,433	26,195	95.5	4.1	13,859	13,322	96.1	8.9
Below poverty level	4,906	649	13.3	3,131	2,918	93.2	9.3	1,126	1,019	90.5	19.7
Above poverty level	41,630	4,595	24.4	24,303	23,277	95.8	3.5	12,732	12,303	96.6	8.0
Black											
All income levels	8,017	980	26.7	4,749	4,533	95.5	7.1	2,288	2,169	94.8	16.6
Below poverty level	3,059	402	21.9	1,857	1,758	94.7	8.7	800	752	94.0	22.6
Above poverty level	4,958	578	30.1	2,892	2,775	96.0	6.0	1,488	1,417	95.2	13.4
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	3,754	503	15.6	2,275	2,173	94.7	6.4	956	880	92.1	22.5
Below poverty level	1,129	140	15.3	733	691	94.3	12.1	256	233	91.0	27.2
Above poverty level	2,625	362	15.7	1,563	1,482	94.8	3.8	700	648	92.6	20.8
NORTHEAST											
All Races											
All income levels	12,431	1,366	24.4	7,425	7,151	96.3	4.0	3,640	3,511	96.5	8.7
Below poverty level	1,541	211	22.4	1,006	949	94.3	7.6	324	301	92.9	18.6
Above poverty level	10,891	1,156	24.8	6,418	6,202	96.6	3.4	3,316	3,210	96.8	7.8
White											
All income levels	10,819	1,154	22.6	6,423	6,187	96.3	3.7	3,242	3,133	96.6	7.8
Below poverty level	1,010	131	17.1	663	621	93.7	7.9	216	197	91.2	17.3
Above poverty level	9,809	1,023	23.3	5,760	5,566	96.6	3.2	3,026	2,936	97.0	7.2
Black											
All income levels	1,449	188	34.8	889	853	96.0	6.5	372	353	94.9	13.9
Below poverty level	493	78	31.3	314	299	95.2	7.3	102	97	95.1	15.7
Above poverty level	956	111	37.3	575	554	96.3	6.0	270	256	94.8	13.3
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	704	74	16.3	485	449	92.6	6.3	145	136	93.8	32.3
Below poverty level	271	29	(B)	192	177	92.2	9.2	50	46	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	433	45	(B)	293	272	92.8	4.4	95	89	93.7	26.6
NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
All income levels	15,300	1,712	19.2	9,023	8,599	95.3	4.2	4,565	4,424	96.9	8.6
Below poverty level	1,821	244	12.7	1,145	1,065	93.0	7.4	432	408	94.4	20.3
Above poverty level	13,479	1,468	20.3	7,879	7,533	95.6	3.8	4,132	4,016	97.2	7.4
White											
All income levels	13,506	1,474	18.9	7,939	7,567	95.3	4.0	4,093	3,980	97.2	7.7
Below poverty level	1,208	158	12.4	760	702	92.4	7.9	290	274	94.5	20.3
Above poverty level	12,298	1,317	19.6	7,178	6,865	95.6	3.6	3,803	3,707	97.5	6.8
Black											
All income levels	1,676	212	20.3	1,018	971	95.4	6.1	446	420	94.2	16.5
Below poverty level	582	80	12.1	366	346	94.5	6.2	136	129	94.9	20.1
Above poverty level	1,094	132	25.3	652	626	96.0	6.0	310	291	93.9	14.9
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	287	45	(B)	167	154	92.2	4.1	75	71	94.7	(B)
Below poverty level	77	12	(B)	51	44	(B)	(B)	14	13	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	210	32	(B)	116	111	95.7	3.5	61	58	(B)	(B)
SOUTH											
All Races											
All income levels	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,941	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
Below poverty level	3,530	432	13.8	2,163	2,015	93.2	11.3	935	841	90.0	24.4
Above poverty level	14,441	1,694	26.9	8,326	7,925	95.2	4.4	4,421	4,230	95.7	11.0
White											
All income levels	13,525	1,596	24.0	7,920	7,501	94.7	4.9	4,008	3,793	94.6	11.3
Below poverty level	1,697	213	8.1	1,087	999	91.9	11.8	397	338	85.1	22.7
Above poverty level	11,828	1,383	26.4	6,833	6,502	95.2	3.8	3,612	3,454	95.6	10.1
Black											
All income levels	4,280	503	26.2	2,474	2,351	95.0	8.4	1,303	1,235	94.8	19.2
Below poverty level	1,765	210	20.2	1,041	983	94.4	10.9	514	478	93.0	26.3
Above poverty level	2,515	293	30.5	1,433	1,368	95.5	6.7	789	757	95.9	14.7
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	1,175	160	11.5	709	666	93.9	9.6	306	278	90.8	25.7
Below poverty level	370	44	(B)	246	233	94.7	17.5	80	69	86.3	(B)
Above poverty level	806	116	13.0	463	434	93.7	5.4	227	210	92.5	23.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Poverty Status in 1975, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
WEST											
All Races											
All income levels	9,879	1,167	28.9	5,864	5,630	96.0	3.9	2,848	2,736	96.1	8.2
Below poverty level	1,326	200	22.3	825	791	95.9	8.0	301	285	94.7	15.4
Above poverty level	8,553	967	30.2	5,039	4,839	96.0	3.2	2,547	2,451	96.2	7.4
White											
All income levels	8,687	1,020	28.1	5,151	4,940	95.9	3.8	2,516	2,416	96.0	8.4
Below poverty level	991	148	18.5	619	595	96.1	8.3	224	209	93.3	16.1
Above poverty level	7,696	872	29.8	4,532	4,344	95.9	3.2	2,292	2,207	96.3	7.7
Black											
All income levels	611	77	28.4	368	358	97.3	2.0	167	162	97.0	2.7
Below poverty level	219	35	(B)	136	130	95.6	2.1	48	48	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	392	42	(B)	232	228	98.3	2.0	118	113	95.8	1.1
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	1,588	225	18.9	935	904	96.7	4.6	429	395	92.1	16.9
Below poverty level	412	56	(B)	246	238	97.5	10.1	112	105	93.8	14.7
Above poverty level	1,176	169	18.2	691	666	96.4	2.6	317	291	91.8	17.7
NEW ENGLAND											
All Races											
All income levels	3,135	340	24.9	1,887	1,827	96.8	4.8	908	875	96.4	9.3
Below poverty level	334	51	(B)	218	208	95.4	10.3	65	61	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	2,801	289	25.4	1,669	1,619	97.0	4.1	843	814	96.6	8.6
White											
All income levels	2,957	314	23.7	1,780	1,722	96.7	4.6	864	833	96.4	8.7
Below poverty level	282	40	(B)	186	177	95.2	9.9	56	52	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	2,675	273	24.0	1,594	1,544	96.9	4.0	808	781	96.7	8.1
Black											
All income levels	158	22	(B)	97	95	97.9	8.5	39	37	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	49	10	(B)	31	30	(B)	(B)	9	8	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	109	12	(B)	66	65	(B)	(B)	30	29	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	65	8	(B)	45	41	(B)	(B)	12	11	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	25	4	(B)	20	18	(B)	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	39	4	(B)	25	24	(B)	(B)	11	10	(B)	(B)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
All Races											
All income levels	9,297	1,027	24.2	5,537	5,324	96.2	3.7	2,733	2,636	96.5	8.5
Below poverty level	1,207	160	22.4	788	741	94.0	6.8	259	240	92.7	18.3
Above poverty level	8,090	867	24.5	4,749	4,583	96.5	3.2	2,474	2,396	96.8	7.6
White											
All income levels	7,862	840	22.2	4,643	4,466	96.2	3.3	2,378	2,300	96.7	7.5
Below poverty level	728	90	15.0	477	444	93.1	7.1	160	146	91.3	17.1
Above poverty level	7,134	750	23.0	4,166	4,022	96.5	2.9	2,218	2,155	97.2	6.8
Black											
All income levels	1,291	166	34.7	792	758	95.7	6.2	333	316	94.9	13.2
Below poverty level	444	68	(B)	283	269	95.1	6.7	93	88	94.6	14.9
Above poverty level	847	99	36.6	509	489	96.1	5.9	240	227	94.6	12.6
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	639	66	(B)	440	408	92.7	5.9	133	125	94.0	32.8
Below poverty level	245	24	(B)	172	160	93.0	8.6	49	45	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	394	41	(B)	268	248	92.5	4.1	84	80	95.2	27.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
All income levels	10,942	1,238	19.9	6,461	6,167	95.4	4.2	3,244	3,146	97.0	9.1
Below poverty level	1,345	184	10.0	853	792	92.8	6.9	308	293	95.1	22.5
Above poverty level	9,597	1,054	21.6	5,607	5,375	95.9	3.8	2,936	2,853	97.2	7.8
White											
All income levels	9,463	1,040	19.7	5,561	5,309	95.5	4.1	2,862	2,785	97.3	8.2
Below poverty level	834	111	9.1	528	484	91.7	8.2	194	183	94.3	25.1
Above poverty level	8,630	929	21.0	5,033	4,825	95.9	3.7	2,668	2,601	97.5	7.1
Black											
All income levels	1,405	179	18.8	857	820	95.7	4.8	368	348	94.6	16.0
Below poverty level	498	70	(B)	316	299	94.6	4.7	112	108	96.4	18.0
Above poverty level	907	109	24.4	542	521	96.1	4.8	256	240	93.8	15.1
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	242	38	(B)	142	131	92.3	3.3	62	58	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	65	9	(B)	44	38	(B)	(B)	12	11	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	177	28	(B)	98	94	95.9	2.4	50	47	(B)	(B)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Poverty Status in 1975, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
All income levels	4,358	474	17.6	2,563	2,432	94.9	4.3	1,321	1,279	96.8	7.4
Below poverty level	476	60	(B)	292	273	93.5	9.0	124	115	92.7	14.7
Above poverty level	3,882	415	17.1	2,271	2,158	95.0	3.7	1,197	1,164	97.2	6.7
White											
All income levels	4,043	434	16.9	2,378	2,258	95.0	3.6	1,231	1,195	97.1	6.5
Below poverty level	374	46	(B)	232	218	94.0	7.2	96	90	93.8	10.6
Above poverty level	3,668	388	16.5	2,145	2,040	95.1	3.3	1,135	1,105	97.4	6.2
Black											
All income levels	271	33	(B)	161	151	93.8	13.1	78	72	92.3	(B)
Below poverty level	84	9	(B)	50	46	(B)	(B)	24	21	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	187	23	(B)	110	105	95.5	12.0	54	51	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	44	7	(B)	25	23	(B)	(B)	13	12	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	12	3	(B)	7	6	(B)	(B)	2	2	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	33	4	(B)	18	17	(B)	(B)	11	10	(B)	(B)
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
All Races											
All income levels	8,686	989	28.3	5,084	4,842	95.2	5.2	2,613	2,482	95.0	13.1
Below poverty level	1,573	176	17.0	961	892	92.8	9.9	436	397	91.1	23.8
Above poverty level	7,113	813	30.7	4,123	3,951	95.8	4.1	2,177	2,085	95.8	11.1
White											
All income levels	6,243	696	29.3	3,688	3,518	95.4	4.0	1,860	1,767	95.0	10.5
Below poverty level	633	72	(B)	405	370	91.4	9.7	155	133	85.8	17.9
Above poverty level	5,611	623	31.1	3,283	3,148	95.9	3.3	1,706	1,634	95.9	9.9
Black											
All income levels	2,332	277	(B)	1,333	1,264	94.8	8.3	723	686	94.9	20.0
Below poverty level	896	99	(B)	533	500	93.8	10.2	264	248	93.9	27.9
Above poverty level	1,436	178	(B)	800	764	95.5	7.0	458	438	95.6	15.5
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	207	15	(B)	125	120	96.0	10.3	67	62	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	46	3	(B)	31	30	(B)	(B)	12	11	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	162	12	(B)	95	91	95.8	9.5	55	51	(B)	(B)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
All income levels	3,622	419	21.0	2,112	1,966	93.1	6.0	1,092	1,038	95.1	12.6
Below poverty level	791	95	12.8	476	435	91.4	10.5	221	197	89.1	24.5
Above poverty level	2,831	323	23.4	1,636	1,531	93.6	4.8	871	840	96.4	9.8
White											
All income levels	2,700	314	19.3	1,578	1,461	92.6	5.6	808	765	94.7	10.1
Below poverty level	377	45	(B)	239	211	88.3	12.3	94	78	83.0	21.8
Above poverty level	2,323	269	21.9	1,340	1,250	93.3	4.5	714	687	96.2	8.8
Black											
All income levels	915	104	26.3	528	502	95.1	7.4	283	271	95.8	19.8
Below poverty level	412	50	(B)	236	223	94.5	8.9	127	119	93.7	26.3
Above poverty level	503	54	(B)	293	279	95.2	6.1	156	152	97.4	14.8
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	4	2	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	-	-	(B)	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	4	2	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	1	(B)	(B)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
All Races											
All income levels	5,663	718	20.6	3,293	3,132	95.1	6.6	1,652	1,550	93.8	13.6
Below poverty level	1,166	161	10.8	726	689	94.9	13.5	278	246	88.5	25.2
Above poverty level	4,497	557	23.4	2,566	2,443	95.2	4.6	1,373	1,305	95.0	11.4
White											
All income levels	4,581	586	20.1	2,654	2,522	95.0	5.8	1,341	1,261	94.0	13.0
Below poverty level	687	96	5.9	444	419	94.4	13.3	147	128	87.1	28.2
Above poverty level	3,894	491	22.9	2,210	2,103	95.2	4.3	1,193	1,133	95.0	11.3
Black											
All income levels	1,033	122	23.9	613	585	95.4	9.8	298	278	93.3	16.6
Below poverty level	456	61	(B)	272	260	95.6	14.0	123	111	90.2	22.6
Above poverty level	577	61	(B)	341	325	95.3	6.4	175	167	95.4	12.7
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	964	142	10.8	583	545	93.5	9.5	239	216	90.4	29.1
Below poverty level	324	41	(B)	216	203	94.0	18.2	67	58	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	640	101	11.9	367	342	93.2	4.3	171	158	92.4	26.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 3 to 17 Years Old, by Poverty Status in 1975, by Race and Spanish Origin—Continued

(Spring 1976. Children in families. Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
MOUNTAIN											
All Races											
All income levels	2,711	324	18.8	1,579	1,502	95.1	4.9	808	774	95.8	8.8
Below poverty level	383	54	(B)	231	219	94.8	10.8	98	90	91.8	20.7
Above poverty level	2,328	270	18.9	1,348	1,283	95.2	3.9	710	684	96.3	7.2
White											
All income levels	2,505	296	18.5	1,460	1,389	95.1	4.4	749	718	95.9	7.6
Below poverty level	315	46	(B)	189	180	95.2	9.4	80	73	91.3	(B)
Above poverty level	2,190	250	18.4	1,271	1,209	95.1	3.6	669	645	96.4	6.4
Black											
All income levels	79	12	(B)	48	47	(B)	(B)	18	18	(B)	(B)
Below poverty level	19	3	(B)	13	12	(B)	(B)	4	4	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	59	10	(B)	35	34	(B)	(B)	15	15	(B)	(B)
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	403	53	(B)	240	229	95.4	6.9	110	101	91.8	17.8
Below poverty level	121	15	(B)	73	70	(B)	(B)	33	30	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	282	38	(B)	167	159	95.2	4.2	77	72	93.5	(B)
PACIFIC											
All Races											
All income levels	7,169	843	32.8	4,285	4,128	96.3	3.5	2,041	1,963	96.2	8.0
Below poverty level	943	146	23.8	594	572	96.3	6.9	203	196	96.6	13.0
Above poverty level	6,225	697	34.6	3,691	3,556	96.3	2.9	1,837	1,767	96.2	7.5
White											
All income levels	6,182	724	32.1	3,692	3,551	96.2	3.6	1,767	1,698	96.1	8.7
Below poverty level	676	102	18.3	430	415	96.5	7.8	144	136	94.4	14.9
Above poverty level	5,506	622	34.3	3,262	3,136	96.1	3.0	1,623	1,562	96.2	8.2
Black											
All income levels	533	64	(B)	320	311	97.2	1.7	148	143	96.6	2.1
Below poverty level	200	32	(B)	123	117	95.1	2.1	45	45	(B)	(B)
Above poverty level	333	32	(B)	197	194	98.5	1.5	104	99	95.2	0.1
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	1,186	172	20.6	695	675	97.1	3.8	318	294	92.5	16.6
Below poverty level	291	41	(B)	171	168	98.2	8.9	79	75	94.9	9.2
Above poverty level	894	131	19.9	524	507	96.8	2.1	240	219	91.3	19.1

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Appendix A

Table A-1. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 5 to 17 Years Old, by Single Years of Age by Race: 1950 to 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and enrollment status	Total				Black			
	1976 SIE	1970[1] census	1960[2] census	1950[3] census	1976 SIE	1970[1] census	1960[2] census	1950[3] census
5 years	3,540	3,811	3,955	2,721	516	540	564	333
Percent enrolled	64.9	54.7	44.9	10.5	66.9	49.9	43.1	11.2
6 years	3,478	3,952	3,837	2,774	509	551	536	333
Percent enrolled	96.2	89.2	83.3	67.6	95.7	85.3	78.7	65.6
7 years	3,412	4,012	3,769	2,830	507	555	518	326
Percent enrolled	99.2	96.5	97.0	94.4	98.9	94.9	94.8	91.3
8 years	3,347	4,052	3,622	2,560	472	547	490	318
Percent enrolled	99.8	97.2	97.8	95.6	99.6	95.8	96.4	93.8
Percent of enrolled below mode	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.6	8.8	4.5	7.5	16.8
9 years	3,463	4,128	3,476	2,349	498	555	483	292
Percent enrolled	99.6	97.4	98.0	96.1	99.1	96.2	96.8	94.7
Percent of enrolled below mode	4.9	5.1	6.5	11.2	6.6	7.4	12.8	27.3
10 years	3,670	4,282	3,487	2,321	523	594	478	302
Percent enrolled	99.8	97.0	97.9	96.0	99.9	95.7	96.6	94.5
Percent of enrolled below mode	5.7	6.7	8.1	15.7	7.0	10.8	16.9	37.3
11 years	3,865	4,127	3,483	2,229	589	555	462	272
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.6	97.8	96.3	99.3	96.2	96.4	95.0
Percent of enrolled below mode	6.7	7.4	9.2	18.0	12.1	12.8	19.6	41.6
12 years	3,953	4,183	3,584	2,298	563	560	441	299
Percent enrolled	99.5	97.6	97.5	95.9	99.7	96.3	95.9	94.3
Percent of enrolled below mode	7.6	8.4	10.5	21.6	11.7	15.1	23.0	47.4
13 years	4,070	4,102	3,515	2,190	572	549	406	280
Percent enrolled	99.5	97.4	97.0	95.9	99.2	95.8	94.9	94.2
Percent of enrolled below mode	8.0	9.0	11.7	23.6	14.1	16.8	25.7	50.8
14 years	4,168	4,095	2,748	2,137	570	552	352	268
Percent enrolled	98.6	96.2	95.3	94.8	97.4	94.2	92.3	91.9
Percent of enrolled below mode	8.5	10.2	13.9	25.0	12.8	19.0	29.1	51.6
15 years	4,202	4,029	2,802	2,130	582	532	355	261
Percent enrolled	98.0	95.5	92.9	91.4	97.9	93.0	88.3	85.9
Percent of enrolled below mode	9.6	10.7	15.2	26.4	15.1	20.5	31.5	53.1
16 years	4,131	3,890	2,839	2,080	584	503	344	263
Percent enrolled	95.9	92.1	86.3	80.9	94.8	88.3	80.2	72.6
Percent of enrolled below mode	11.0	10.8	15.0	24.6	19.0	22.0	32.6	52.8
17 years	3,910	3,825	2,872	2,094	551	484	338	255
Percent enrolled	90.9	86.3	75.6	68.2	89.1	80.0	67.1	55.8
Percent of enrolled below mode	11.2	11.0	14.9	22.0	19.9	24.0	35.1	51.7

[1]1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1., U.S. Summary, tables 50 and 197.

[2]1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1., U.S. Summary, tables 165 and 168. Black figures are for the Black and other races population.

[3]1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1., U.S. Summary, Chapter C, tables 110, 112 and 206. Black figures are for the Black and other races population.

Table A-2. Enrollment Status and Progress Through School of Children 5 to 17 Years Old, by Single Years of Age by Sex: 1950 to 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and enrollment status	Male				Female			
	1976 SIE	1970[1] census	1960[2] census	1950[3] census	1976 SIE	1970[1] census	1960[2] census	1950[3] census
5 years	1,810	1,941	2,013	1,385	1,730	1,870	1,943	1,336
Percent enrolled	65.5	54.5	44.8	10.2	64.3	55.0	45.1	10.8
6 years	1,766	2,013	1,946	1,411	1,712	1,939	1,891	1,363
Percent enrolled	96.5	89.1	83.0	66.9	96.0	89.3	83.5	68.2
7 years	1,738	2,044	1,914	1,437	1,674	1,969	1,856	1,393
Percent enrolled	99.3	96.6	96.9	94.2	99.2	96.5	97.1	94.5
8 years	1,704	2,066	1,848	1,301	1,643	1,987	1,773	1,259
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.1	97.8	95.6	99.8	97.2	97.9	95.7
Percent of enrolled below mode	4.8	4.1	4.6	7.6	2.8	2.8	3.4	5.6
9 years	1,760	2,105	1,768	1,193	1,703	2,023	1,708	1,156
Percent enrolled	99.4	97.3	97.9	96.0	99.8	97.4	98.0	96.2
Percent of enrolled below mode	5.9	6.2	7.7	13.0	3.9	4.0	5.3	9.3
10 years	1,852	2,183	1,776	1,180	1,818	2,099	1,710	1,141
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.0	97.8	95.9	99.9	97.1	97.9	96.2
Percent of enrolled below mode	6.9	8.2	9.7	18.5	4.4	5.2	6.5	12.9
11 years	1,987	2,101	1,770	1,135	1,878	2,026	1,714	1,094
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.5	97.7	96.1	99.7	97.7	97.8	96.4
Percent of enrolled below mode	8.1	9.2	11.0	21.2	5.2	5.7	7.0	14.9
12 years	2,003	2,133	1,825	1,171	1,950	2,050	1,758	1,127
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.5	97.4	95.6	99.4	97.6	97.6	96.3
Percent of enrolled below mode	10.1	10.4	12.8	25.4	5.1	6.3	8.2	17.6
13 years	2,084	2,089	1,789	1,112	1,986	2,013	1,726	1,078
Percent enrolled	99.7	97.4	96.9	95.7	99.3	97.4	97.0	96.0
Percent of enrolled below mode	10.3	11.2	14.2	27.8	5.7	6.8	8.9	19.3
14 years	2,143	2,085	1,403	1,090	2,025	2,010	1,345	1,047
Percent enrolled	98.5	96.3	95.4	94.7	98.7	96.0	95.3	94.9
Percent of enrolled below mode	10.4	12.5	17.1	29.7	6.6	7.7	10.6	20.1
15 years	2,128	2,054	1,435	1,079	2,074	1,975	1,367	1,051
Percent enrolled	98.4	95.7	93.1	91.5	97.6	95.3	92.7	91.2
Percent of enrolled below mode	11.3	13.3	18.7	31.4	7.8	7.9	11.7	21.2
16 years	2,097	1,980	1,450	1,054	2,034	1,910	1,389	1,026
Percent enrolled	95.6	92.3	86.6	80.6	96.2	91.8	86.1	81.1
Percent of enrolled below mode	13.1	13.4	18.6	29.4	8.8	8.0	11.6	19.7
17 years	2,049	1,945	1,457	1,055	1,861	1,880	1,415	1,038
Percent enrolled	90.2	86.8	76.3	67.9	91.6	85.8	74.9	68.4
Percent of enrolled below mode	13.3	13.6	18.1	26.4	9.0	8.2	11.6	17.6

[1]1970 Census of Population., Vol. I, Part 1., U.S. Summary, tables 50 and 197.
[2]1960 Census of Population., Vol. I, Part 1., U.S. Summary, tables 165 and 168.
[3]1950 Census of Population., Vol. II, Part 1., U.S. Summary, Chapter C., tables 110 and 112.

Appendix B

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and approximately 1,031,000 members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero, and the symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. Three dots (. . .) means not applicable, and "NA" means not available.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central county. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

Central cities. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identified the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at last birthday (understood for all characteristics except income which is previous year).

Family. The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered members of the same family.

Head of family. In the field operation for the SIE, one person in each family was designated as the "head." This person is usually the person so regarded by members of that family. Women are not so classified if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey. The term "head" is used in the detailed tables but is not used in the text of this report. In the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census plans to discontinue the use of the term "head of family." Instead, the term "family householder" is likely to be used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of household and family data. Specifically, the Bureau is reconsidering its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the head when he and his wife are living together. The householder is to be the first adult household member listed on the census questionnaire in whose name the home is owned or rented.

Related children. All persons in this report whose enrollment was studied were in a household where they were either sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head or otherwise related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Persons of Spanish origin. Persons of Spanish origin in this report were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Persons of Spanish origin were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. It should be noted that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

B-1. Age Ranges for Compulsory School Attendance, by State: 1977

State	Compulsory attendance age range[1]	State	Compulsory attendance age range[1]
1	2	1	2
Alabama	between 7 and 16	New Jersey	between 6 and 16
Alaska	between 7 and 16	New Mexico	attained 6 and until attaining 17
Arizona	between 8 and 16	New York	from 6 to 16
Arkansas	between 7 and 15 (both inclusive)	North Carolina	between 7 and 16
California	between 6 and 16	North Dakota	of 7 to 16
Colorado	of 7 and under 16	Ohio	between 6 and 18
Connecticut	over 7 and under 16	Oklahoma	between 8 and 16
Delaware	between 6 and 16	Oregon	between 7 and 18
District of Columbia	between 7 and 16	Pennsylvania	not later than 8, until 17
Florida	attained 7 but not 16	Rhode Island	completed 7 years of life, not completed 16 years of life
Georgia	between 7th and 16th birthdays		
Hawaii	at least 6 and not 18	South Carolina	of 7 to 16
Idaho	of 7 but not 16	South Dakota	of 7 and not exceeding 16
Illinois	between 7 and 16	Tennessee	between 7 and 16
Indiana	not less than 7, not more than 16	Texas	as much as 7, not more than 17
		Utah	between 6 and 18
Iowa	over 7 and under 16		
Kansas	of 7 and under 16	Vermont	between 7 and 16
Kentucky	of 7 and under 16	Virginia	reached 6th birthday, not passed the 17th birthday
Louisiana	between 7 and 15		
Maine	between 7th and 15th anniversaries	Washington	child 8 and under 15
		West Virginia	begin with the 7th birthday, continue to the 16th birthday
Maryland	between 6 and 16		
Massachusetts[2]	between 6 and 16	Wisconsin	between 6 and 16
Michigan	between 6 and 16	Wyoming	between 7 and 16 inclusive
Minnesota	between 7 and 16		
Mississippi	from 7 to 13	Outlying areas:	
Missouri	between 7 and 16		
Montana	is 7, not yet reached 16th birthday	Puerto Rico	between 8 and 14
Nebraska	not less than 7 nor more than 16	Virgin Islands	school year nearest 5th birthday until expiration of the school year nearest 16th birthday
Nevada	between 7 and 17		
New Hampshire	between 6 and 16		

[1]Many States have special provisions for children who have completed a certain level of education (usually 8th grade or higher) and who are employed.

[2]Lower and upper levels established by the State Board of Education.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics 1977-78.
Table 34. Identified by the National Center for Education Statistics from State laws.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics in this survey are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled or had attended school since February 1, 1976 in any type of graded public, parochial or other private school in the regular school system unless the person had left school for the remainder of the current school term. The data included in this report apply only to enrollment in regular schools which advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, or a high school diploma. Special schools which include trade, or vocational schools as well as schools for the mentally retarded which do not advance a person to a certificate or degree within the regular school system were not included in the enrollment figures.

Modal grade. Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school, that is, according to whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the modal (typical) grades for persons of their age at the time of the survey. The modal grades were determined statistically by choosing the years of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age are enrolled.

At the beginning of the school year, each year of age between 8 and 17 corresponds to a single modal grade. This strong modal tendency is found in the annual October Current Population Survey, for example. However, in the spring, when the SIE and the decennial Census of Population are conducted, children have aged about 6 months; two grades (table B-2) are common for each single year of age. In the October CPS, the modal grade used for each single year of age is the higher of the two grades shown in table B-2; that

B-2. Modal Grade of Enrollment by Single Years of Age

Age at time of survey or census	Modal grades	Grades below the mode
8 years	E2 and E3	K and E1
9 years	E3 and E4	E2 and below
10 years	E4 and E5	E3 and below
11 years	E5 and E6	E4 and below
12 years	E6 and E7	E5 and below
13 years	E7 and E8	E6 and below
14 years	E8 and HS1	E7 and below
15 years	HS1 and HS2	E8 and below
16 years	HS2 and HS3	HS1 and below
17 years	HS3 and HS4	HS2 and below

B-3. Enrollment in School and Below Modal Grade in the October 1975 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE)

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	October 1975 CPS			Spring 1976 SIE		
	Number	Percent enrolled	Percent of enrolled below mode	Number	Percent enrolled	Percent of enrolled below mode
5 years	3,509	90.5	...	3,540	64.9	...
6 years	3,446	99.1	...	3,478	96.2	...
7 years	3,402	99.5	12.6	3,412	99.2	...
8 years	3,408	99.2	15.3	3,347	99.8	3.8
9 years	3,544	99.3	16.4	3,463	99.6	4.9
10 years	3,885	99.2	16.6	3,670	99.8	5.7
11 years	3,914	99.4	19.1	3,865	99.7	6.7
12 years	4,087	99.4	20.7	3,953	99.5	7.6
13 years	4,050	99.1	21.2	4,070	99.5	8.0
14 years	4,235	98.7	22.1	4,168	98.6	8.5
15 years	4,218	97.7	24.1	4,202	98.0	9.6
16 years	4,280	94.0	23.4	4,131	95.9	11.0
17 years	4,033	83.6	19.9	3,910	90.9	11.2

is, for 8-year-olds the modal grade is the third year of elementary school in October, but in the spring, the second and the third year of elementary school are typical for 8-year-olds. This procedure may classify some students who were held behind in school as still within the normal progression through school. Comparison of the October 1975 CPS data on enrollment by grade with the spring 1976 SIE data reveals significant differences between rates of enrollment below the mode depending on whether the mode is defined as 1 year in the autumn or as 2 years in the spring, 6 months later (table B-3). The relative differences between population groups should not be affected however.

Educational attainment. Information on educational attainment was derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools (described under school enrollment).

Language usage. The household respondent was asked, "What language do the people in this household usually speak here at home?" Responses to this item were used as a measure of household language environment of children in this report. Each household member 4 years old and over in households where a non-English language was reported to be the usual language was asked to estimate their ability to speak and understand English. They were asked, "How well does this person understand spoken English?" and "How well does this person speak English?" All persons who reported "Not well" and "Not at all" were defined as having difficulty with English.

Poverty classification. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the low income level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm or nonfarm residence. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Thus, the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,500 in 1975 (the year for which income was reported in the 1976 SIE); this amount was about 9 percent higher than the comparable 1974 cutoff of $5,038.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of the Data

The estimates for school enrollment from the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) are based on data collected during the spring months of 1976. This survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Approximately 158,500 households, selected independently in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, were eligible for interview in SIE. Of this number, 7,300

interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. In addition to the 158,500 households, there were about 33,000 sample units which were visited and found to be vacant, condemned, unfit, demolished, etc., and therefore were ineligible for interview. The distribution of the occupied households, noninterviews, and households ineligible for interview by State is shown in table B-4.

The sample design for the SIE sample was a stratified multi-stage cluster design. Each State was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units (PSU's). These PSU's were then grouped to form strata within each State according to the proportion of persons who were children 5 through 17 years old living in poverty families at the time of the 1970 census. Some strata consisted of only one PSU (generally the larger metropolitan areas and some larger nonmetropolitan PSU's) which came into sample with certainty and which were called self-representing. In nine States (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) every PSU was made self-representing. In the remaining States, two PSU's were selected without replacement from each of the strata which were not self-representing. These sample PSU's are called non-self-representing PSU's.

Within selected PSU's, a sample of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing was selected. In addition, a sample of new construction building permits was also selected to represent the units constructed in areas under the jurisdictions of building permit offices (permit-issuing areas) since the 1970 census. Further, a sample of units constructed since the 1970 census in areas not under the jurisdiction of building permit offices (nonpermit-issuing areas) and units from mobile home parks established since the 1970 census was selected.

Estimation procedure for SIE. The first step in the estimation procedure involved the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of its selection. Next, adjustments were made to account for occupied households in which interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. This adjustment was made separately to households in different race of head-residence-1970 census poverty level categories. Table B-4 shows the overall noninterview rates for the United States, Divisions, and States.

In order to obtain more reliable estimates, various stages of ratio estimation were employed which made extensive use of available auxiliary data on characteristics of the survey population. The source of most of this auxiliary data was geographic information about the sample units, 1970 census data and current independent population counts.

The first stage of ratio estimation was employed for sample households from non-self-representing (NSR) PSU's only. This procedure adjusted for the differences that existed at the time of the 1970 census in the distribution of persons by race and residence as estimated from the sample NSR PSU's and from the NSR population in each State. This ratio estimation was designed to reduce the variance attributable to the sampling of PSU's.

Additional stages of ratio estimation were employed to adjust for coverage problems and to bring the distribution of the sample population into agreement with the distribution of the population from which the sample was selected. The second stage of ratio estimation was only employed for new construction sample units (i.e., sample units built April 1, 1970 or later) in permit-issuing areas. The sample estimate of new construction in these areas was ratio-adjusted to agree with an independently derived estimate from the Survey of Construction (SOC), a survey of building permits conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census.

In the third stage the national sample estimates of civilian persons were controlled to independently derived national estimates for various age, race, and sex categories. To these totals were added the population estimates of those in the armed forces living off post or with their families on post. The fourth stage adjustment was made so that the husband and wife of a family received the same weight. Finally, the last stage adjusted the State sample estimates of civilian persons to agree with independently derived estimates of State population for three age categories in each State.

The last three stages in the estimation procedure were iterated in order to bring the SIE estimates into close agreement with both the national and State independent estimates. The effect of these final stages of ratio estimation, as well as the overall estimation procedure, was to reduce the error for most statistics below what would have been obtained by simply weighting the results of the SIE sample by the inverse of the probability of selection.

1950, 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing. The estimates pertaining to the 1970 population (i.e., the population that existed at the time of the 1970 census) are based on either the 20-percent, 15-percent, or 5-percent sample data collected in April 1970 for the Decennial Census of Population and Housing. A detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure can be obtained in the 1970 census reports PC(1), **Detailed Characteristics.** The estimates pertaining to the 1960 population are based on the 25-percent sample data collected in April 1960 for the Decennial Census of Population and Housing. The estimates pertaining to the 1950 population are based on the 20-percent sample data collected in April 1950 for the Decennial Census of Population and Housing. Detailed descriptions of the sample designs and estimation procedures can be found in the appropriate reports.

Reliability of the Estimates

There are two types of possible errors associated with Estimates based on data from sample surveys, sampling and nonsampling errors. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with the SIE sample. A description of the sampling errors and nonsampling errors associated with the sample estimates from the 1970 census appears in the 1970 census reports, PC(1), **Detailed Characteristics.** The sampling errors for 1970 census

Table B-4. SIE Households and Noninterview Rates

States	Total households	Eligible households				Ineligible households	
		Number	Interviewed	Noninterviewed		Number	Rate (6 ÷ 1)
				Number	Rate (4 ÷ 2)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
United States	191,459	158,475	151,170	7,305	4.6	32,984	17.2
New England	26,970	21,604	20,754	850	3.9	5,366	19.9
Maine	3,123	2,240	2,189	51	2.3	883	28.3
New Hampshire	5,834	4,434	4,261	173	3.9	1,450	24.6
Vermont	3,752	2,796	2,723	73	2.6	956	25.5
Massachusetts	4,614	3,879	3,664	215	5.5	735	15.9
Rhode Island	4,193	3,509	3,386	123	3.5	684	16.3
Connecticut	5,404	4,746	4,531	215	4.5	658	12.2
Middle Atlantic	16,506	14,323	13,459	864	6.0	2,183	13.2
New York	5,276	4,521	4,211	310	6.9	755	14.3
New Jersey	5,684	5,007	4,694	313	6.3	677	11.9
Pennsylvania	5,546	4,795	4,554	241	5.0	751	13.5
East North Central	25,797	21,905	20,933	972	4.4	3,892	15.1
Ohio	5,508	4,766	4,501	265	5.6	742	13.5
Indiana	4,820	4,083	3,965	118	2.9	737	15.3
Illinois	5,480	4,776	4,499	277	5.8	704	12.8
Michigan	5,744	4,669	4,450	219	4.7	1,075	18.6
Wisconsin	4,245	3,611	3,518	93	2.6	634	14.9
West North Central	25,592	21,230	20,448	782	3.7	4,362	17.0
Minnesota	4,238	3,579	3,485	94	2.6	659	15.5
Iowa	4,694	4,000	3,879	121	3.0	694	14.8
Missouri	3,088	2,463	2,343	120	4.9	625	20.2
North Dakota	3,644	3,007	2,922	85	2.8	637	17.5
South Dakota	2,365	1,846	1,765	81	4.4	519	21.9
Nebraska	3,624	3,075	2,932	143	4.7	549	15.1
Kansas	3,939	3,260	3,122	138	4.2	679	17.2
South Atlantic	22,052	18,031	17,098	933	5.2	4,021	18.2
Delaware	3,001	2,455	2,310	145	5.9	546	18.2
Maryland	3,262	2,869	2,714	155	5.4	393	12.0
District of Columbia	2,172	1,824	1,578	246	13.5	348	16.0
Virginia	2,478	2,122	2,036	86	4.1	356	14.4
West Virginia	2,073	1,709	1,671	38	2.2	364	17.6
North Carolina	1,997	1,613	1,555	58	3.6	384	19.2
South Carolina	1,895	1,441	1,380	61	4.2	454	24.0
Georgia	1,937	1,582	1,534	48	3.0	355	18.3
Florida	3,237	2,416	2,320	96	4.0	821	25.4
East South Central	8,057	6,552	6,361	191	2.9	1,505	18.7
Kentucky	1,970	1,587	1,517	70	4.4	383	19.4
Tennessee	2,185	1,791	1,736	55	3.1	394	18.0
Alabama	2,055	1,686	1,653	33	2.0	369	18.0
Mississippi	1,847	1,488	1,455	33	2.2	359	19.4
West South Central	11,531	9,511	9,158	353	3.7	2,020	17.5
Arkansas	1,925	1,531	1,505	26	1.7	394	20.5
Louisiana	2,065	1,735	1,659	76	4.4	330	16.0
Oklahoma	2,429	1,989	1,896	93	4.7	440	18.1
Texas	5,112	4,256	4,098	158	3.7	856	16.7
Mountain	33,755	27,773	26,383	1,390	5.0	5,982	17.7
Montana	3,963	3,190	3,034	156	4.9	773	19.5
Idaho	5,879	4,773	4,568	205	4.3	1,106	18.8
Wyoming	4,536	3,741	3,569	172	4.6	795	17.5
Colorado	3,782	3,174	3,014	160	5.0	608	16.1
New Mexico	2,589	2,164	2,077	87	4.0	425	16.4
Arizona	2,705	2,160	2,042	118	5.5	545	20.1
Utah	5,110	4,309	4,136	173	4.0	801	15.7
Nevada	5,191	4,262	3,943	319	7.5	929	17.9
Pacific	21,199	17,546	16,576	970	5.5	3,653	17.2
Washington	4,406	3,743	3,567	176	4.7	663	15.0
Oregon	4,841	4,141	3,944	197	4.8	700	14.5
California	5,067	4,432	4,202	230	5.2	635	12.5
Alaska	3,677	2,568	2,360	208	8.1	1,109	30.2
Hawaii	3,208	2,662	2,503	159	6.0	546	17.0

data are much smaller than those for SIE data and therefore, when making comparisons between the two data sources, it can be safely assumed that the census data are subject to negligible sampling errors. Similarly the 1960, or 1950 census data, are subject to negligible sampling errors.

Nonsampling variability. In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. As can be seen from the above list, nonsampling errors are not unique to sample surveys since they can, and do, occur in complete censuses as well.

It should be pointed out that steps used in the estimation procedure to reduce errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies introduce nonsampling errors of their own. However, the errors introduced are believed to be smaller than the errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies.

Coverage errors. It was mentioned previously that the SIE sample was selected from four frames: (1) the 1970 census, (2) new construction in permit-issuing areas, (3) new construction from non-permit-issuing areas, and (4) mobile home parks established since the 1970 census. These four frames do not completely cover the total housing unit inventory, and hence there are some coverage deficiencies in the SIE sample.

It has been estimated that the 1970 census missed about 2½ percent (i.e., about 1.7 million units) of the total 1970 housing inventory. These units have also been missed by SIE.

During the sampling of building permits, only those permits issued between January 1, 1970 and November 1975 inclusive, were eligible to be sampled to represent new construction in permit-issuing areas. It had been assumed that units with permits issued prior to 1970 would have been completed by the time of the 1970 census (i.e., April 1970) and, therefore, would have been represented in the sample selected from the 1970 census units. Due to time constraints, it was not possible for units whose permits were issued after November 1975 to be selected in time to be interviewed during the SIE interview period. It has been estimated that the new construction misses were about 8 percent (i.e., about 900,000 units) of all new construction units.

In addition to the above missed units, mobile homes that were not in parks and that were either placed in their current site after the 1970 census or were vacant at the time of the census, housing units that were converted from nonresidential to residential use since the census, and housing units that have been moved since the census had no chance of being selected for the SIE sample. No estimate currently exists of the total number of missed units in these categories.

The ratio estimation procedure discussed above has partially corrected the survey data for these coverage eficiencies. That is, the ratio estimation has tended to bring the survey estimates to the appropriate level though there still may remain small errors in the distribution.

Evaluation studies. Although it would be exceptionally difficult to asses fully each source of error, an attempt was made to measure the possible effects of some of these sources as they might affect estimates from the Survey of Income and Education. Acting to comply with the congressional legislation, particular effort was concentrated in evaluating the accuracy of the measurement of poverty according to the present definition. A principal component of this evaluation was a return visit, by different interviewers, to approximately 5 percent of the households in the SIE sample. For these selected households, which were concentrated in low to moderate income households, an independent interview was conducted, referring only to necessary identifying information from the first interview. The small size of the sample, approximately 9,000 designated households, permitted inclusion of features intended to produce a more accurate measurement. For example, persons age 16 and over were asked to respond for themselves, wherever possible, even when repeated callbacks to the households were required. A new questionnaire was designed to ask each respondent first about the sources of income the respondent had during 1975 and then to obtain the amount for each of these sources by detailed questions. A comparison of these reinterviews with the original interviews measured the potential biases that the choice of survey procedures may have had on the estimates of poverty.

At the national level, the reinterview results on the number of children age 5 to 17 in poverty families were within sampling error of the SIE result. However, the reinterview changed the poverty classification of a substantial number of families. The principal reason for reclassification for the majority of cases was a change in reported earnings income, and for this group there was a slight tendency (although not statistically significant) for the reinterview to increase the count of poverty. On the smaller number of cases reclassified because of changes in reported transfer payments, there was weak statistical evidence that the effect of reinterview was to move families out of poverty. In addition, the reinterview provided no firm statistical evidence that any particular region of the country was inequitably treated relative to the others by systematic error. The comparison has been carried down to the level of the nine census divisions, the lowest level at which the reinterview results can be reliably interpreted. The results of the evaluation have been recorded in the census report, "Assessment of the Accuracy of the Survey of Income and Education: A Report to Congress as Mandated by the Educational Amendments of 1974."

The second component was an evaluation of the coverage of the SIE sample frame. From 2,632 SIE sample units in primarily rural areas, four neighboring units were identified and interviews were conducted at those neighboring units which had no chance of being included in the SIE sample (i.e., missed units). In addition, approximately 6,800 structures in both rural and nonrural areas that contained a unit from the SIE sample were matched to the 1970 census and interviews were conducted at missed households (households that had no chance of selection). The objective of this study was the measurement of coverage biases due to missed units in primarily rural areas and to missed households within

structures. The results of this evaluation study were not available at the time of this report. A report of the evaluation study will be made subsequent to the publication of this report.

Sampling error. The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The variability between estimates from all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. One common measure of sampling error is standard error which measures the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. In addition, the standard error, as calculated for this report, also partially reflects the variation in the estimates due to some nonsampling errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard error, and biases and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.

The procedure, as illustrated below, provides a method to construct interval estimates such that a known proportion of the intervals would contain the average of all possible samples. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under identical conditions and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average result of all possible samples either is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample one can say with specified confidence that the average result of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

All statements of a comparison appearing in this report are significant at a level of more than two standard errors. This means that for all differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference.

The figures presented in the tables below are preliminary standard errors of various estimates based on data and assumptions used to design the survey. The tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specified item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerators and denominators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent of more.

Tables B-7 and B-8 present standard errors for estimated numbers in this report. Table B-9 presents a generalized table of standard errors for estimates of percentages. To find the standard error of a percentage for a specific State, region, division or the United States, multiply the standard error shown in B-9 by the factor shown in column (1) of table B-6 associated with the numerator. The standard errors in tables B-7 through B-8 are general and do not apply to any specific characteristic. To calculate a standard error for a characteristic, one of the factors shown in table B-5 should be applied to the standard errors presented in tables B-6 through B-9. Determine into which group in table B-5 - high, medium or low - a characteristic belongs. The appropriate factor is the factor for the group. For example, to produce a standard error for an estimate of total persons in poverty, multiply the standard error from tables B-7 and B-8 by the factor 1.10 for the high group and to estimate the standard error for an estimate of children 5 to 13 in poverty families, multiply the standard error from table B-7 and B-8 by the factor 0.75 fro the medium group.

Illustration of the use of the tables of standard errors. The estimate of the total number of persons from 5 to 13 years old in the United States is 32,800,000. By linear interpolation, standard error table B-7 shows the preliminary standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 242,803. Multiply this number by the factor 0.75 for the medium group. The final standard error associated with this estimate is 182,000 (i.e., 0.75 x 242,803). Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval, as shown by these data, is from 32,168,000 to 32,982,000 persons. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval from 32,436,000 to 33,164,000 persons with 95-percent confidence.

Of these 32,800,000 persons, 10,488,000 or 32.0 percent, are in the South. By linear interpolation, standard error table B-9 shows the preliminary standard error of 32.0 percent on a base of 32,800,000 to be approximately 0.4 percentage points. The factor for the numerator of the percentage, the South, is 0.994 from table B-6 and the factor for age 5 to 13 is 0.75. Thus, the final standard error is 0.3 percent (0.4 x 0.75 x 0.994). Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval, as shown by these data, is from 31.7 to 32.3 percent, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 31.4 to 32.6 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error; whereas, if there is a high negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Suppose that we wish to compare the above estimate of 32,800,000 persons from 5 to 13 years old with an estimate of the number of persons from 14 to 17 years old, approximately 16,410,000 persons. Thus, the apparent difference between the number of persons from 5 to 13 years old and the number from 14 to 17 years old is 16,390,000. By linear interpolation, standard error table B-7 shows the preliminary standard error of an estimate of 16,410,000 in the United States to be approximately 181,719. The factor for total persons age 14 to 17 is 0.6, thus the final standard error is approximately 109,000. The standard error of persons from 5 to 13 years old was shown to be 182,000. Therefore, the standard error of the estimated difference of 16,390,000 is about

$$\sqrt{(182{,}000)^2 + (109{,}000)^2} = 212{,}000$$

Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval for the 16,390,000 difference is from 16,178,000 to 16,602,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate of this difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95-percent confidence interval is from 15,966,000 to 16,814,000. Thus, we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of persons from 5 to 13 years old is greater than the number of persons from 14 to 17 years old.

Illustration of the comparison of percentages. Of the estimated 16,410,000 persons from 14 to 17 years old, 5,357,000, or 32.6 percent, are in the South. By linear interpolation, table B-9 shows the preliminary standard error of 32.6 percent on a base of 16,410,000 to be approximately 0.5 percent. The factor for the numerator of the percentage, South, is 0.994 and the factor for children age 14 to 17 is 0.6. Thus, the final standard error is 0.3 percent (0.5 x 0.6 x 0.994).

Suppose that we wish to compare the estimate of 32.6 percent for age 14 to 17 with the above estimate of 32.0 percent for age 5 to 13. The apparent difference is 0.6 percent.

The standard error of the difference of 0.6 percent is

$$\sqrt{(0.3)^2 + (0.3)^2} = 0.4$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is from - 0.2 percent (i.e., 0.6 - 2 x 0.4) to 1.4 percent (i.e., 0.6 + 2 x 0.4). Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimated difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within the range computed in this manner would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all samples. Because 0.0 lies between the limits of the 95-percent confidence interval, we cannot conclude with 95-percent confidence that there is a difference between the percent for age 5 to 13 and the percent for age 14 to 17, even though the percent for age 5 to 13 is apparently less.

Table B-5. Factors for Standard Errors of Items

Item	Factor
1. High-Characteristics which tend to describe all or nearly all persons or children within a household or family, or characteristics which give total counts of persons or children in a specified household or family. For example, total persons, persons 14 years and over, Spanish origin persons, children age 5 to 17, poor persons.	1.10
2. Low-Characteristics which identify one person within a household or family, characteristics of the elderly, or characteristics which are counts of households or families. For example, total families, female headed families, poor families, households in metropolitan areas, persons 65 years and over, persons age 25 to 30, children age 14 to 17.	0.60
3. Medium-Characteristics which tend to lie between the two extremes; that is, characteristics which do not restrict the number of household or family members to one person but which do not generally include all household or family members. For example, unrelated individuals, persons age 18 to 65, children age 5 to 13.	0.75

Table B-6. Factors for the Standard Errors of Estimates of Percentages and Values for Estimates of Standard Error for Means

State and region	Factor[1]	State and region	Factor[1]
United States	0.974	South--Continued	
		South Atlantic--Continued	
Northeast	1.000	Virginia	0.948
New England	0.605	West Virginia	0.611
Maine	0.415	North Carolina	1.157
New Hampshire	0.261	South Carolina	0.831
Vermont	0.248	Georgia	1.143
Massachusetts	0.756	Florida	1.198
Rhode Island	0.323		
Connecticut	0.504	East South Central	0.923
		Kentucky	0.915
Middle Atlantic	1.099	Tennessee	0.989
New York	1.282	Alabama	0.944
New Jersey	0.745	Mississippi	0.764
Pennsylvania	0.974		
		West South Central	0.991
North Central	0.817	Arkansas	0.718
East North Central	0.869	Louisiana	0.913
Ohio	0.933	Oklahoma	0.767
Indiana	0.701	Texas	1.094
Illinois	0.966		
Michigan	0.848	West	1.113
Wisconsin	0.699	Mountain	0.519
		Montana	0.303
West North Central	0.672	Idaho	0.247
Minnesota	0.673	Wyoming	0.188
Iowa	0.536	Colorado	0.656
Missouri	0.886	New Mexico	0.463
North Dakota	0.336	Arizona	0.648
South Dakota	0.441	Utah	0.369
Nebraska	0.459	Nevada	0.242
Kansas	0.542		
		Pacific	1.256
South	0.994	Washington	0.629
South Atlantic	1.023	Oregon	0.486
Delaware	0.293	California	1.414
Maryland	0.739	Alaska	0.260
District of Columbia	0.406	Hawaii	0.331

[1]This factor is applied to the standard errors of percentages in table B-9 to obtain estimates of standard error for the States, regions, divisions and the United States.

Table B-7. Standard Errors of Estimates of Totals for the United States, Regions and Divisions

(68 chances out of 100. Blank cells indicate that standard errors for larger estimated totals were not calculated)

Size of estimate	United States	Northeast	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	East North Central	West North Central
500	1,048	1,076	651	1,182	879	934	723
750	1,284	1,317	797	1,448	1,076	1,144	886
1,000	1,482	1,521	920	1,672	1,243	1,322	1,023
1,500	1,816	1,863	1,127	2,048	1,822	1,619	1,253
2,500	2,344	2,406	1,455	2,644	1,965	2,090	1,617
5,000	3,315	3,402	2,058	3,739	2,780	2,956	2,287
7,500	4,061	4,167	2,521	4,579	3,404	3,620	2,801
10,000	4,689	4,811	2,910	5,287	3,931	4,180	3,234
15,000	5,743	5,893	3,564	6,475	4,814	5,119	3,961
25,000	7,414	7,607	4,599	8,359	6,215	6,608	5,112
50,000	10,484	10,755	6,498	11,817	8,788	9,343	7,224
75,000	12,840	13,169	7,950	14,468	10,760	11,439	8,841
100,000	14,825	15,202	9,170	16,701	12,422	13,204	10,200
150,000	18,155	18,609	11,208	20,441	15,208	16,162	12,474
250,000	23,433	24,000	14,409	26,353	19,616	20,840	16,054
500,000	33,120	33,852	20,161	37,141	27,681	29,381	22,527
750,000	40,541	41,352	24,425	45,332	33,827	35,872	27,372
1,000,000	46,786	47,623	27,892	52,163	38,974	41,291	31,352
1,500,000	57,236	58,017	33,384	63,438	47,521	50,251	37,769
2,500,000	73,722	74,094	41,018	80,731	60,796	64,041	47,090
5,000,000	103,658	101,882	49,899	109,931	83,994	87,549	60,290
7,500,000	126,214	121,119	49,218	129,238	100,380	103,398	65,211
10,000,000	144,879	135,499	38,470	142,723	112,960	114,804	63,796
15,000,000	175,314	154,725		157,654	130,824	128,627	36,124
25,000,000	220,737	167,032		149,749	147,563	129,711	
50,000,000	291,461				98,994		
75,000,000	329,658						
100,000,000	346,265						
150,000,000	323,805						
250,000,000							

Size of estimate	South	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	West	Mountain	Pacific
500	1,069	1,101	992	1,066	1,197	558	1,350
750	1,310	1,348	1,215	1,306	1,466	684	1,654
1,000	1,512	1,557	1,403	1,508	1,693	789	1,910
1,500	1,852	1,907	1,719	1,847	2,074	967	2,339
2,500	2,392	2,462	2,219	2,384	2,678	1,248	3,020
5,000	3,382	3,482	3,138	3,372	3,787	1,765	4,271
7,500	4,143	4,265	3,843	4,129	4,638	2,162	5,231
10,000	4,783	4,924	4,437	4,768	5,355	2,496	6,040
15,000	5,858	6,031	5,434	5,839	6,558	3,057	7,397
25,000	7,563	7,784	7,013	7,536	8,466	3,944	9,548
50,000	10,694	11,005	9,908	10,652	11,969	5,571	13,497
75,000	13,095	13,473	12,124	13,038	14,654	6,814	16,523
100,000	15,118	15,552	13,986	15,046	16,915	7,858	19,070
150,000	18,509	19,033	17,098	18,405	20,703	9,598	23,335
250,000	23,877	24,534	21,990	23,703	26,691	12,326	30,071
500,000	33,704	34,565	30,801	33,316	37,619	17,197	42,334
750,000	41,202	42,171	37,357	40,550	45,917	20,771	51,612
1,000,000	47,486	48,507	42,708	46,529	52,839	23,643	59,321
1,500,000	57,939	58,947	51,242	56,258	64,267	28,102	71,973
2,500,000	74,229	74,891	63,314	70,710	81,800	33,966	91,138
5,000,000	102,932	101,513	78,612	92,870	111,445	38,665	122,372
7,500,000	128,511	118,696	80,707	104,283	131,096	31,996	141,443
10,000,000	139,606	130,230	70,781	108,397	144,879		152,970
15,000,000	163,355	141,297		96,824	160,343		158,981
25,000,000	189,670	122,576			153,622		96,824
50,000,000	171,610						
75,000,000							
100,000,000							
150,000,000							
250,000,000							

Table B-8. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for States

(68 chances out of 100. Blank cells indicate that standard errors for larger estimated totals were not calculated)

Size of estimate	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia
500	1,015	279	697	772	1,521	706	542	315	436
750	1,243	341	854	945	1,863	865	664	386	534
1,000	1,436	394	986	1,091	2,151	998	767	445	616
1,500	1,758	482	1,207	1,337	2,635	1,223	939	545	755
2,500	2,270	622	1,558	1,725	3,402	1,578	1,212	703	974
5,000	3,209	876	2,203	2,439	4,810	2,231	1,714	993	1,375
7,500	3,929	1,069	2,696	2,985	5,891	2,731	2,099	1,213	1,681
10,000	4,535	1,230	3,112	3,445	6,802	3,152	2,422	1,398	1,937
15,000	5,551	1,494	3,807	4,215	8,330	3,857	2,965	1,704	2,364
25,000	7,156	1,899	4,904	5,428	10,752	4,970	3,821	2,181	3,029
50,000	10,085	2,574	6,897	7,631	15,196	6,993	5,382	3,013	4,203
75,000	12,307	3,010	8,399	9,289	18,601	8,521	6,564	3,601	5,046
100,000	14,160	3,303	9,642	10,660	21,465	9,788	7,547	4,052	5,707
150,000	17,218	3,584	11,671	12,893	26,258	11,863	9,165	4,692	6,688
250,000	21,901	3,112	14,705	16,215	33,817	14,987	11,627	5,291	7,794
500,000	29,786		19,455	21,336	47,534	19,987	15,692	3,535	7,245
750,000	34,966		22,062	24,019	57,858	22,904	18,253		
1,000,000	38,548		23,259	25,059	66,392	24,494	19,899		
1,500,000	42,382		22,079	22,765	80,283	24,525	21,195		
2,500,000	39,385				100,933	2,738	16,317		
5,000,000					132,664				
7,500,000					149,122				
10,000,000					155,241				
15,000,000					139,642				
25,000,000									

Size of estimate	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky
500	1,289	1,229	356	265	1,039	753	576	583	984
750	1,579	1,505	436	325	1,272	923	706	714	1,205
1,000	1,823	1,738	504	375	1,469	1,066	815	824	1,391
1,500	2,233	2,129	617	459	1,799	1,305	998	1,009	1,704
2,500	2,883	2,748	796	592	2,323	1,685	1,288	1,303	2,200
5,000	4,076	3,886	1,123	837	3,285	2,383	1,821	1,841	3,110
7,500	4,992	4,758	1,374	1,023	4,023	2,918	2,230	2,254	3,808
10,000	5,763	5,493	1,584	1,180	4,645	3,368	2,574	2,601	4,395
15,000	7,056	6,724	1,934	1,441	5,688	4,123	3,149	3,182	5,379
25,000	9,105	8,672	2,481	1,848	7,340	5,318	4,059	4,099	6,934
50,000	12,857	12,233	3,453	2,573	10,368	7,503	5,715	5,764	9,770
75,000	15,723	14,943	4,159	3,100	12,684	9,168	6,968	7,019	11,920
100,000	18,128	17,210	4,720	3,519	14,629	10,561	8,009	8,057	13,712
150,000	22,136	20,967	5,575	4,159	17,876	12,872	9,719	9,751	16,664
250,000	28,404	26,781	6,633	4,956	22,971	16,454	12,311	12,280	21,174
500,000	39,550	36,837	7,000	5,267	32,105	22,682	16,545	16,224	28,714
750,000	47,668	43,809	3,873	3,092	38,848	27,041	19,145	18,366	33,591
1,000,000	54,138	49,030			44,305	30,347	20,736	19,313	36,878
1,500,000	64,033	56,044			52,884	34,921	21,650	18,145	40,081
2,500,000	76,460	60,704			64,565	38,632	13,919		35,106
5,000,000	82,188				76,648	16,881			
7,500,000	52,213				71,545				
10,000,000					43,588				
15,000,000									
25,000,000									

Table B-8. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for States—Continued

(68 chances out of 100. Blank cells indicate that standard errors for larger estimated totals were not calculated)

Size of estimate	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana
500	982	445	778	812	912	724	822	953	326
750	1,203	546	973	995	1,117	886	1,006	1,167	399
1,000	1,389	630	1,124	1,149	1,290	1,024	1,162	1,348	461
1,500	1,701	772	1,377	1,408	1,580	1,254	1,423	1,651	564
2,500	2,196	996	1,777	1,817	2,040	1,618	1,837	2,131	723
5,000	3,105	1,407	2,513	2,569	2,885	2,288	2,597	3,013	1,028
7,500	3,801	1,721	3,077	3,146	3,533	2,802	3,179	3,689	1,257
10,000	4,388	1,985	3,552	3,632	4,079	3,234	3,669	4,259	1,449
15,000	5,371	2,425	4,347	4,447	4,994	3,959	4,488	5,213	1,769
25,000	6,924	3,116	5,606	5,736	6,444	5,104	5,782	6,723	2,268
50,000	9,759	4,353	7,903	8,094	9,101	7,195	8,132	9,483	3,151
75,000	11,912	5,264	9,649	9,892	11,131	8,783	9,905	11,583	3,789
100,000	13,708	6,000	11,106	11,397	12,835	10,109	11,374	13,338	4,293
150,000	16,673	7,151	13,516	13,896	15,676	12,299	13,772	16,247	5,049
250,000	21,223	8,703	17,222	17,779	20,124	15,664	17,365	20,742	5,942
500,000	28,917	10,198	23,537	24,566	28,053	21,377	23,027	28,495	5,894
750,000	34,021	9,205	27,787	29,361	33,852	25,196	26,192	33,841	
1,000,000	37,603	4,242	30,838	33,045	38,496	27,910	27,730	37,815	
1,500,000	41,632		34,510	38,281	45,661	31,080	26,762	43,058	
2,500,000	39,953		34,641	43,214	54,909	30,577		46,043	
5,000,000				29,325	61,073				
7,500,000					46,314				
10,000,000									
15,000,000									
25,000,000									

Size of estimate	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
500	493	260	280	801	497	1,378	1,244	361	1,008
750	604	319	344	981	609	1,688	1,524	443	1,229
1,000	697	368	397	1,133	703	1,950	1,760	511	1,420
1,500	854	451	486	1,388	861	2,388	2,155	626	1,739
2,500	1,102	581	627	1,792	1,112	3,083	2,782	807	2,245
5,000	1,557	821	886	2,533	1,571	4,360	3,934	1,139	3,174
7,500	1,906	1,003	1,083	3,102	1,922	5,339	4,817	1,393	3,888
10,000	2,199	1,156	1,249	3,582	2,217	6,165	5,561	1,605	4,488
15,000	2,689	1,410	1,525	4,385	2,709	7,549	6,808	1,958	5,496
25,000	3,460	1,804	1,956	5,658	3,482	9,743	8,781	2,506	7,092
50,000	4,852	2,495	2,723	7,987	4,869	13,770	12,389	3,469	10,018
75,000	5,892	2,986	3,280	9,765	5,895	16,852	15,138	4,153	12,255
100,000	6,745	3,364	3,722	11,256	6,727	19,446	17,438	4,684	14,135
150,000	8,114	3,907	4,397	13,738	8,039	23,783	21,256	5,451	17,270
250,000	10,087	4,444	5,232	17,610	9,842	30,616	27,176	6,234	22,189
500,000	12,786	3,316	5,522	24,454	11,811	42,988	37,479	4,949	31,000
750,000	13,610		3,061	29,387	11,308	52,267	44,705		37,495
1,000,000	12,922			33,271	7,874	59,908	50,199		42,743
1,500,000	3,240			39,076		72,270	57,842		50,970
2,500,000				45,825		90,388	64,255		62,088
5,000,000				44,440		116,897	31,937		73,041
7,500,000						128,393			66,633
10,000,000						128,957			34,205
15,000,000						94,313			
25,000,000									

Table B-8. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for States—Continued

(68 chances out of 100. Blank cells indicate that standard errors for larger estimated totals were not calculated)

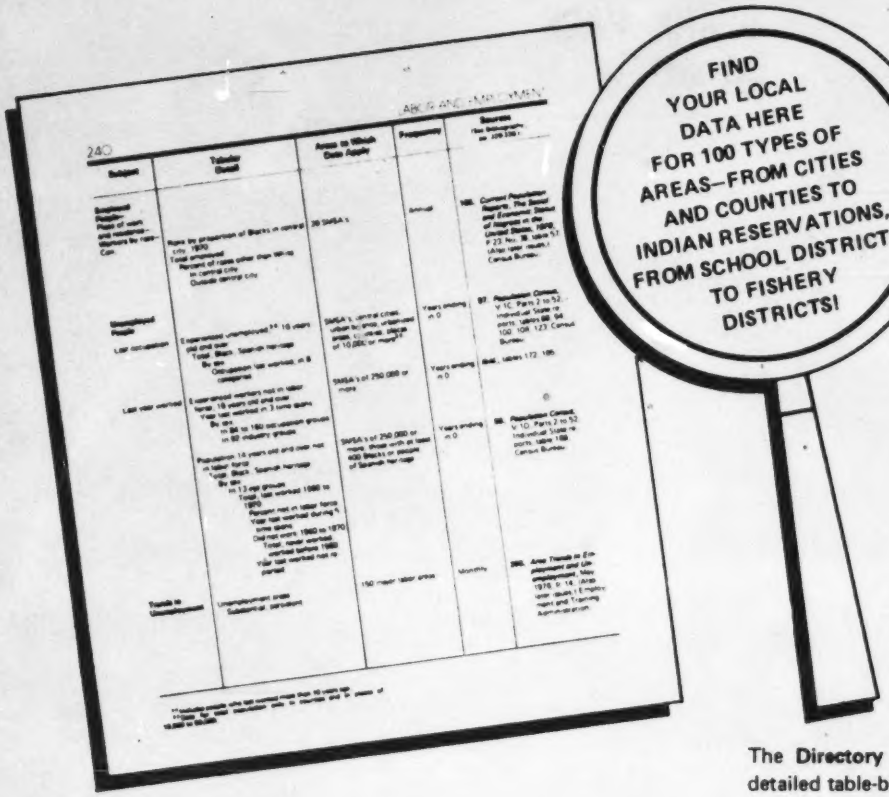
Size of estimate	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas
500	825	523	1,048	347	894	474	1,063	1,177
750	1,010	640	1,284	424	1,095	581	1,302	1,441
1,000	1,166	740	1,482	490	1,265	671	1,504	1,664
1,500	1,428	906	1,816	600	1,549	821	1,842	2,038
2,500	1,844	1,169	2,344	775	1,999	1,059	2,378	2,631
5,000	2,607	1,653	3,315	1,094	2,826	1,496	3,362	3,721
7,500	3,191	2,023	4,059	1,338	3,460	1,828	4,116	4,557
10,000	3,683	2,335	4,687	1,543	3,993	2,107	4,752	5,261
15,000	4,507	2,857	5,739	1,885	4,887	2,571	5,817	6,443
25,000	5,807	3,681	7,406	2,420	6,209	3,294	7,500	8,314
50,000	8,174	5,177	10,463	3,374	8,865	4,567	10,575	11,746
75,000	9,963	6,305	12,800	4,072	10,807	5,480	12,912	14,371
100,000	11,449	7,239	14,765	4,631	12,421	6,193	14,864	16,577
150,000	13,886	8,764	18,044	5,494	15,069	7,244	18,093	20,260
250,000	17,567	11,048	23,193	6,609	19,077	8,403	23,065	26,046
500,000	23,526	14,637	32,438	7,365	25,597	7,549	31,559	36,445
750,000	27,103	16,630	39,280	5,629	29,562		37,309	44,152
1,000,000	29,189	17,578	44,833		31,937		41,472	50,418
1,500,000	29,924	16,859	53,602		33,079		46,604	60,342
2,500,000	14,747		65,698		19,267		47,539	74,136
5,000,000			79,183					90,166
7,500,000			76,558					88,888
10,000,000			55,587					69,354
15,000,000								
25,000,000								

Size of estimate	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
500	396	266	1,019	676	657	751	202
750	485	326	1,248	828	805	920	247
1,000	561	376	1,441	956	929	1,063	285
1,500	686	460	1,765	1,171	1,138	1,302	350
2,500	886	594	2,279	1,512	1,469	1,681	451
5,000	1,252	838	3,222	2,138	2,076	2,376	636
7,500	1,532	1,023	3,945	2,618	2,341	2,910	776
10,000	1,767	1,178	4,554	3,022	2,932	3,359	893
15,000	2,160	1,435	5,575	3,698	3,586	4,112	1,086
25,000	2,777	1,833	7,190	4,768	4,617	5,302	1,382
50,000	3,886	2,518	10,142	6,718	6,484	7,478	1,884
75,000	4,708	2,990	12,389	8,198	7,884	9,134	2,216
100,000	5,376	3,342	14,268	9,431	9,037	10,517	2,449
150,000	6,436	3,805	17,381	11,465	10,903	12,808	2,711
250,000	7,909	4,069	22,197	14,577	13,640	16,347	2,598
500,000	9,630		30,520	19,798	17,656	22,438	
750,000	9,516		36,280	23,205	19,418	26,622	
1,000,000	7,483		40,583	25,534	19,544	29,715	
1,500,000			46,330	27,928	14,517	33,741	
2,500,000			49,974	25,298		35,742	
5,000,000							
7,500,000							
10,000,000							
15,000,000							
25,000,000							

Table B-9. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100. Blank cells indicate that standard errors for larger estimated totals were not calculated)

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
500.0	21.4	30.1	46.9	64.6	76.8	93.2	107.6
750.0	17.5	24.6	38.3	52.7	62.7	76.1	87.9
1,000.0	15.1	21.3	33.2	45.7	54.3	65.9	76.1
1,500.0	12.4	17.4	27.1	37.3	44.4	53.8	62.1
2,500.0	9.6	13.5	21.0	28.9	34.4	41.7	48.1
5,000.0	6.6	9.5	14.0	20.4	24.3	29.3	34.0
7,500.0	5.5	7.8	12.1	16.7	19.8	24.1	27.8
10,000.0	4.8	6.7	10.5	14.4	17.2	20.8	24.1
15,000.0	3.9	5.5	8.6	11.8	14.0	17.0	19.6
25,000.0	3.0	4.3	6.6	9.1	10.9	13.2	15.2
50,000.0	2.1	3.0	4.7	6.5	7.7	9.3	10.8
75,000.0	1.7	2.5	3.8	5.3	6.3	7.6	8.8
100,000.0	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.6	5.4	6.6	7.6
150,000.0	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.4	5.4	6.2
250,000.0	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.8
500,000.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.4
750,000.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8
1,000,000.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4
1,500,000.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
2,500,000.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
5,000,000.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
7,500,000.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
10,000,000.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
15,000,000.0	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000,000.0	0.10	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000,000.0	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000,000.0	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
100,000,000.0	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2	0.2
150,000,000.0	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.2	0.2
250,000,000.0	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.2



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